

JPRS 79245

20 October 1981

# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1628



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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20 October 1981

# USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1628

## CONTENTS

### MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

Contents of 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL', No 14, 1981.....	1
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### ARMED FORCES

Political Training: The Unified Political Day (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	3
Political Training in the Belorussian Military District (A. Debalyuk; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	8
Military Medical Service: Improvement Methods Discussed (K. Fedorov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	17
Responsibilities of Party Membership Discussed (B. Pendyur; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	24
Indoctrination on Postwar Development and Role of USSR Armed Forces (G. Zabolotskikh; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	31

### AIR FORCES

Aviation Day: Material for Talks and Reports (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	46
--	----

### GROUND FORCES

Officers Disciplined for Illegal Activities (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	52
---	----

### NAVAL FORCES

Warrant Officer Training in the Baltic Fleet (I. Alikov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Jul 81).....	53
---	----

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

CONTENTS OF 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL', NO 14, 1981

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 1-2

[Full-text translated articles published in this issue of the JPRS report are indicated with an asterisk; excerpted translated article with a double asterisk.]

[Text] Contents

*Foreword - The Unified Political Day	3
V. Gubenko - Way of Life of the Creative People	8
Our Calendar	
**Powerful Wings of the Soviet Power (Materials for Talks and Reports on USSR Air Fleet Day)	17
For a Leninist Work Style	
*A. Debalyuk -- Unity of Word and Deed	23
Problems of Training and Military Indoctrination	
*I. Alikov - Elevate the Role and Authority of Warrant Officers	31
Organizational-Party Work	
*K. Fedorov - Daily Concern for Improving Medical Services	38
For You, Young Party Members	
*B. Pandyur - Party Principle	44
Komsomol Life	
V. Popkov - Activists are Our Support	50



Moral and Legal Indoctrination	
S. Bystrov - Facets of Exactingness	56
Essays and Writings	
B. Tebiyev - Time Chose Us	62
For Political Study Group Instructors	
*G. Zabolotskikh - The USSR Armed Forces in the Postwar Years	68
With Our Friends	
P. Topolev - Action Program of the MSZMP and All the Hungarian People	77
On the Ideological Warfare Fronts	
E. Asaturov - The Falsifiers' Impotent Spite	83
On Newspaper Topics	
D. Azov - Discipline is an All-Encompassing Concept	88
From Correspondence with Readers	92
In Districts and Fleets	
The CIC Thanks Air Defense Missilemen - In the Red Banner Far East Military District - Improve the Style of Management of Party Organizations - Elevating the Role of Party Meetings - Assistant Commanders - In the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District - A Military Post is Being Well Planned - Guests of the Northern Fleet Navymen - In a Few Lines	93
*In the Wake of Unpublished Letters	96

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6904

CSO: 1801/341

## ARMED FORCES

### POLITICAL TRAINING: THE UNIFIED POLITICAL DAY

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 3-7

[Text] Verbal political propaganda and agitation is an important sphere of party endeavor, an active means for constant contact between the party and the masses, and an effective tool of political management. The CPSU CC Decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," said at the 26th CPSU Congress to be a document of long-term action, states that the development and improvement of propaganda and agitation is dictated by the need to help the Soviet citizen to an even greater extent orient himself well in domestic life and international events, and to generate a desire to make the maximum contribution to the common cause, to the building of communism. At the same time, the 26th CPSU Congress set the task of seeing to it that the content of ideological work becomes more current and its forms meet contemporary requirements and needs of Soviet citizens.

The conduct of unified political days involving the participation of CPSU CC members, members of Communist Party central committees of union republics, and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic management cadres is one of the effective forms of resolving this task which has given a good account of itself.

The basis for holding a unified political day is Lenin's idea of the need for regular, direct contact between leaders and toilers and prompt information provided to people about the party's domestic and foreign policy, progress in fulfilling plans of economic and social development, and the tasks advanced by life itself.

In perfecting the communist indoctrination of military personnel and directing common efforts at implementing resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, military councils, commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations of the Army and Navy are focusing attention on performing political indoctrination work in companies, batteries and equivalent subunits, at ranges, tank training areas, airfields and on deployments, and where the success of struggle for high combat readiness is being directly decided. To this end the system of the unified political day has been adopted practically everywhere among the troops. The Army and Navy command and political management conference noted that we now are relying on an improvement in the ideological-theoretical and methods training of all categories of teachers and on the wide participation of Army and Navy managers in

propaganda and agitation in the struggle for raising the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political indoctrination work, and the practice of a unified political day contributes to this.

Vigorous use of this effective form of political indoctrination work recommended by the CPSU CC helps reach every military person with the party word, know his moods and requirements, affect his service, training and discipline, and thus increase the contribution which he personally makes to the cause of further strengthening military discipline and raising the combat readiness of the subunit, unit or ship.

On this day the managers, the most experienced officers of directorates in districts, fleets, groups of forces and combined units, and heads of local party, soviet and Komsomol organizations make presentations during hours of political indoctrination work in companies and equivalent subunits. In military educational institutions party managers usually speak at the course or training battalion level or, where possible, at the training company (battery) level. Political days are arranged for Soviet Army and Navy workers and employees in establishments, directorates, laboratories, enterprises and shops. In necessary instances leaders speak to individual categories of service personnel and the aktiv--senior and junior officers, warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers, privates and seamen, rated specialists and training otlichniki, the party and Komsomol aktiv, propagandists and agitators. Such presentations permit a fuller consideration and satisfaction of the nonmaterial needs of individual categories of military personnel, a deeper study of their moods, and assistance to them in better fulfilling their party, Komsomol and military duties.

In practice it also often happens that management personnel do not have an opportunity to visit and speak in all subunits during the unified political day. In this case unit and subunit commanders and political officers arrange political indoctrination measures covered by appropriate work plans.

The unified political day usually is held once a month and is covered by the calendar plan. Military councils and political directorates of military districts, groups of forces and fleets, and the political entities of combined units, separate units, military educational institutions, scientific research institutes, and establishments of the USSR Ministry of Defense are the organizers of unified political days. The briefings, talks, and evenings of questions and answers can be included among the forms of presentations to personnel which have best proven themselves and are among the most widespread in practice.

The chief content of political days today is a detailed explanation of resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, current problems of domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, and the military-political situation in the world; exposure of the aggressive plans of imperialism and its Peking accomplices; and making every soldier aware of congress conclusions on the need for increasing vigilance and keeping national defenses at the proper level. The question is also about the ideological-political, moral, military and legal indoctrination of servicemen. The primary goal of any political day is to mobilize military personnel for exemplary performance of missions the party assigns to the Armed Forces.

Political entities and party organizations have accumulated a certain amount of experience in planning, preparing and conducting unified political days. The practice of Pacific Fleet political entities, for example, merits attention. Here the management personnel and political entities adhere to the planned order and activities not provided for on this day are not conducted. Party managers speak on current issues of domestic and international life and on problems of moral, military and legal indoctrination. They propagandize foremost experience of fleet collectives and provide answers to numerous questions. They often take necessary steps right on the spot within the limits of their competency to remedy deficiencies and satisfy the needs and requirements of subordinates.

The subject matter of political days usually is drawn up to be common for all ships and units for the training period, but presentations on other topics are not precluded, with consideration of the disposition and basing of fleet forces and the character of operational training and other missions being performed. The political department of the combined unit or separate unit draws up a specific plan for conducting the political day together with the commander and staff and in coordination with the superior political entity. The topic of the political day is made known to all personnel ahead of time. This is done so that they can prepare ahead of time and ask questions of interest to them of the visiting comrades. The plan covers the topic of the presentation, make-up of the speakers, and time and place to be held. Political entities hold instructional classes with the speakers and provide them with various reference materials, such as comparative data on a collective's successes and individual facts and figures characterizing the audience's service and training. This provides the speaker a basis for a lively narrative on a specific topic and for a closer link of his word and appeal with the people's affairs. The resources of libraries and reference-information centers in fleet and unit officers' clubs are used actively in selection of the materials in question.

The people's contemporary needs and interests and their level of development are considered here in choosing the form for conducting the political day. Provisions are made for the leaders' presentations to be made in a confidential tone and in an atmosphere of a frank discussion about the collective's affairs, deficiencies, difficulties and ways of overcoming them. As a result the presentations always leave a noticeable imprint on the people's awareness and influence their service and training. The direct contact between senior commanders and subordinates and their discussion of the affairs of fleet collectives serve at the same time as an effective means for studying the navymen's sentiments, needs and requirements, and contribute to maintaining close contact with the personnel and activating their sociopolitical and service endeavors in accomplishing the missions facing ships and units.

There are many examples of the constant concern of political entities and party organizations for improving the preparation and quality of conduct of unified political days in the Army and Navy. They indicate that there is a continuing process of seeking ways for a further improvement of this form of verbal political agitation. It is going on with special vigor in political entities of the Strategic Missile Forces, Volga Military District, Moscow Air Defense District and military construction units. In confirmation of this, let us refer to a political day held in all construction units on the topic "With the Leninist Course of Creation and Peace."



Delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, specialists from among managers of military construction personnel, and representatives of party and soviet entities took part in conducting the political day. The personnel's deep interest in resolutions of the 26th party congress as detailed by briefers generated numerous questions both on general political topics and on topics relating to the performance of construction and installation work and maintaining firm military order in subunits. Political entities generalized the questions raised during the unified political day and ensured that prompt steps were taken on those problems which were within their competency. Group and individual consultations were arranged for broader explanation of the questions coming from the soldiers. Not one question was left unanswered, nor one suggestion left without a specific reaction. The political directorate of military construction units analyzed this work and informed the political entities about it. Such a practice of holding political days has the most beneficial effect on raising the personnel's political and labor activeness and mobilizes them for exemplary accomplishment of the missions assigned them. Meanwhile, the political days help commanders and political entities make more competent decisions, determine the directions of their subsequent endeavors more correctly and concentrate additional efforts on them.

Many Army and Navy political entities have set up continuous monitoring of the quality and effectiveness with which unified political days are conducted. Together with the commanders, they ensure that they are closely tied in with tasks of further increasing vigilance and combat readiness, improving the schooling of Army and Navy personnel, and strengthening military discipline. It is also well that issues involving the organization and conduct of political days have begun to be discussed periodically in political entities, party organizations, and at service conferences, courses and seminars.

It must be admitted, however, that a clear-cut system for ensuring the active participation of managers in unified political days and of conducting them at a high ideological and organizational level has taken shape in far from every place as yet. Some district political directorates do not plan these very important activities and do not act as their immediate organizers. The desire of some managers to speak only to a large audience is observed in a number of places. At times the topic is covered in a shallow manner in such presentations and a tie with the personnel's concrete affairs is lacking. Material is presented dryly and didactically, without consideration of the make-up of an audience. Instances also are encountered where attempts are made within the framework of a unified political day to use almost every form of verbal propaganda and agitation. For example, the political day planned in some combined units of the Kiev Military District includes tours to museums, while a desire is seen in some combined units of the Baltic Military District to expand the list of political indoctrination activities and include subunit officers in the presentations. It is important to recall that the unified political day above all assumes a meeting of management personnel with unit and ship personnel primarily in companies and equivalent subunits. Officers on major staffs and engineering-technical personnel still are included little in presentations on political topics. The fact is, however, that the CPSU CC requires every party member, no matter where he works, to be a propagandist and conductor of ideas of the Leninist Party and to put all his knowledge and his entire heart into this exceptionally important matter. Supervision of the content of presentations is not always provided, and there is not always a generalization of questions asked by service personnel or prompt reaction to them.

There is a need to continue to improve the system of management participation in verbal political agitation and of the preparation and conduct of unified political days in light of requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU CC Decree dated 26 April 1979, and with consideration of the experience gained in troop units and the fleets.

Experience indicates that well organized political days heighten the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination work and make it possible for command-political management personnel to exert active influence on the development of a healthy moral climate in Army and Navy collectives and take prompt steps to remedy deficiencies. It must be that not one signal coming from below is left unanswered. This is a necessary condition for the high effectiveness of a political day.

The effectiveness of political days being conducted also depends to no small degree on the extent to which management personnel try not to bypass acute problems troubling people, try to provide exhaustive answers to the most burning questions advanced by life, to uncover and explain reasons for existing deficiencies, take steps to eradicate them and brief the personnel about this promptly.

The party teaches that all ideological indoctrination work must be conducted in a lively and interesting manner, without trite phrases or a standard set of ready-made formulas. This demand also relates fully to the conduct of unified political days. The effectiveness of presentations by party managers is directly dependent on their ability to persuade people and set them afire with a burning party word. They must develop such an ability, constantly perfect their ideological and political conditioning, master the propagandist's expertise, and be knowledgeable on events of domestic and international life and the missions being accomplished at each phase by the Armed Forces and by the given unit or subunit.

As the experience already gained teaches, it is important to discuss periodically the issues involving the organization and conduct of political days in political entities, party organizations, and at service conferences, courses and seminars.

The CPSU CC's requirement for reinforcing the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces and augmenting the combat traditions of the Army and Navy, wherein service is a remarkable school of labor and military schooling, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship, must be fully implemented in the organization and conduct of unified political days.

Unified political days have proven themselves to be an active form of mass political work and an effective means for mobilizing military personnel for successful accomplishment of combat and political training missions, for increasing vigilance and combat readiness and for strengthening military discipline. And it is the duty of military councils, commanders, political entities and party organizations to raise the quality and effectiveness of all political indoctrination activities conducted during unified political days, to establish a fighting, offensive spirit in propaganda and agitation, and develop in all personnel the desire to accomplish missions assigned the Motherland's armed defenders by the 26th CPSU Congress with dignity and honor and with awareness of the high responsibility.

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## ARMED FORCES

### POLITICAL TRAINING IN THE BELORUSSIAN MILITARY DISTRICT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 23-30

[Article by Col Gen A. Debalyuk, member of military council, chief of political directorate of Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "For a Leninist Work Style: Unity of Word and Deed"]

[Text] A combination of revolutionary sweep with Bolshevik efficiency and with persistent organizational work aimed at implementing party plans and resolutions; and the unity of word and deed, of concept and practical execution--these inalienable traits of the Leninist work style can be traced through the resolutions and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. The word of our party never deviates from the deed. People have become convinced over many years of historical experience that no matter what goal the party sets or what task it advances, all these goals and tasks responded to the aspirations of the broadest toiling masses and always became reality with their decisive participation.

A unity of word and deed assumes the purposeful, creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, which is especially important now when the people and party are carrying out resolutions of the 26th party congress. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke in the CPSU CC Report about the need to achieve an actual unity of ideological-theoretical, political-indoctrination, organizational and economic party work.

The foundation of success of the creative activity of our party and people lies in this unity and in the togetherness of word and deed. Herein lies the source of authority of party organizations and the expansion of CPSU ties with masses of millions of workers. The party always taught and is teaching our cadres profound allegiance to a promise or a given word. V. I. Lenin wrote that it is not enough to provide intelligent advice or directive guidance; we must ensure that the word is transformed into action. This requirement has never been more in keeping with our times.

The combination of historic conditions, and the novelty, complexity, scope and depth of the tasks of building communism as outlined in materials of the 26th CPSU Congress demand a considerable increase in attention to problems of improving the work style of party organizations, management cadres and all party members. The CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress notes that "the question is about developing that work style which would combine execution and discipline organically

with bold initiative and enterprise; practicality and efficiency with a striving for great goals; and a critical attitude toward deficiencies with immutable confidence in the historic advantages of our chosen path."

The discussion of results of the 26th party congress and tasks facing the personnel, held in party organizations, was an effective impetus in the struggle for efficiency and organization in the work of all party members and for embodiment of the Leninist principle of unity of word and deed. The discussion in party meetings and meetings of the party aktiv about the status and effectiveness of organizational and ideological work went on in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm and a fundamental assessment of what had been achieved. A comprehensive analysis was made of how party organizations exert their influence on all aspects of the life and work of district forces. Party members outlined ways of further increasing their influence on the qualitative fulfillment of demands of the 26th CPSU Congress on the Armed Forces and tasks assigned by the USSR Minister of Defense in the current training year. It was emphasized that strict implementation of the resolutions and demands of the 26th CPSU Congress now is the supreme criterion for following the Leninist principle of unity of word and deed.

A strenuous struggle is going on for achieving high results of every class and for bettering the norms of combat work on the tactical exercise fields, firing ranges, tank training areas, in flights, during operational readiness, and in the entire life and work of district forces. Participating in socialist competition going on under the motto "For high combat readiness and firm military order!", the personnel of district units and subunits are persistently learning what is needed in war. The tone is set here by personnel of the Red Banner Tank Regiment imeni Leninist Komсомol, who came out as initiators of socialist competition in the district. Let us show the work of this unit's party organization in an important avenue of combat readiness such as supporting the high weapons schooling of tankers, on which their successful actions in modern warfare largely depend.

Questions of an improvement in the training of skilled gunners are the constant focus of the party organization's attention. They are discussed regularly at party meetings and party committee sessions. Every party member does all he can not only to master weapons personally to perfection and fire accurately, but he also seeks to achieve the very same of all tankers. The party members and candidate members instill a love for the equipment in the personnel and generate their desire to know weapons in outstanding fashion and master them to perfection. At the same time, they also create the necessary conditions for this and carry on great organizational work. For example, a weapons conference was held at the initiative of the party committee on the eve of a tactical field fire exercise. The best specialists shared their experience, told about the features of conducting fire at subunit strength, pointed out possible mistakes in firing at maximum ranges and explained how to avoid them. Party members helped in making panels with the ballistics diagrams and putting out bulletins revealing the experience of firing experts. Circle classes stepped up. The appealing word was backed up by the party members' practical deeds. They set the example of exemplary actions, and inspired all tankers by these actions. The personnel strived persistently and stubbornly to achieve success, and it came to them. The personnel of all the regiment's subunits performed the combat mission with an outstanding grade.

The close link of word and deed also is the basis of success for helicopter personnel of one of the subunits. An exacting discussion was held here at sessions of the party bureau and in the subunits about progress in carrying out critical remarks and suggestions expressed by party members at report and election meetings and aimed at improving the pilots' special and tactical training, especially that of the young pilots. It was noted that action followed the talk and execution followed the decision. A section for propaganda of military-technical knowledge was set up in the agitprop group and is functioning actively. Technical circles work in the unit. The party organization has begun to delve more deeply into the party members' combat training, to show more concern for raising their professional training and to demand a more strict accounting for omissions. Hearing reports of CPSU members who are party activists about their personal example and about organizational and indoctrinational work with service personnel has become a firm part of the system. All this permits a more objective influence on people's service and affairs.

Socialist competition serves as one of the most massive, graphic and persuasive manifestations of the unity of word and deed. It has become an inalienable part of the entire training and indoctrination process among district forces, a powerful means for raising the personnel's social activeness and a necessary condition for their stable indicators in combat and political training. Following the 26th party congress, competition assumed an even greater scope and concreteness and its effectiveness rose for us, as it did everywhere. This is apparent in the example of competition organization in the quadruple-order guards motorized rifle regiment commanded by Gds Col L. Kovalev. For two years in a row the regiment was the initiator of socialist competition in the Ground Forces. It was entered on the Honor Board of foremost units and ships in socialist competition in the Soviet Army and Navy for selfless military work and fulfillment of socialist pledges. Almost all party members without exception are competition enthusiasts here. Two-thirds of them are otlichniki and 90 percent have an advanced class rating. By their personal example and party word they mobilize the personnel for successful accomplishment of operational training missions.

In drawing personnel into competition, the commanders and political officers assist every private, sergeant, warrant officer and officer to develop individual pledges which not only would be realistic, but intensive as well. The principle of developing pledges from below is strictly followed here. The goals of subunits and of the unit as a whole are determined with consideration of them. Party members aim their explanatory work at demonstrating to all personnel the connection between pledges and the tasks of combat training, and between the pledges and norms. A conscientious attitude toward everything which the personnel pledged to achieve gives rise in them to a spirit of healthy rivalry in every class and inspires them to be imbued with high responsibility for the end results of military work. The words are not diverging from the deeds for the people. Confirmation of this is that more than half of the personnel are combat and political training otlichniki, and two-thirds of the tankers and motorized riflemen hit targets with the first round. The party members' indicators are even higher, because there is a special demand on them. They regularly account to the party organization for fulfilling personal pledges and for faithfulness to their given word.



Unfortunately, such an atmosphere of exactingness and demands for observing a unity of word and deed has not yet been created in far from all party collectives. For example, the subunit where Officer N. Chervyakovskiy serves was struggling for the title of outstanding. Based on results of the winter training period, however, not all personnel here, including party members, fulfilled socialist pledges. What was the reason for this failure? Above all, the gap between what was planned and what was done in fact; and substitution of outward show--noise and alluring window-dressing--for the organizational work. And what lay behind this? A check showed that the commander and party organization had not analyzed the progress of competition, did not know the true state of affairs and were not able to take necessary steps promptly to remedy deficiencies. All this is that very formalism which, like a dry wind, dries up the roots of a living, creative matter such as socialist competition. There had to be a decisive struggle against such a work style (and it could be seen in the work of certain other party collectives as well), and individual commanders, political officers and staff officers had to be seriously corrected.

District party members inseparably link observance of the Leninist principle of a unity of word and deed, and concern for high combat readiness, high quality in accomplishing combat training missions, and maintaining firm regulation order with a steadfast improvement in ideological and political indoctrination work with the personnel. Its chief content now consists of a detailed study, explanation and propaganda of the ideas and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. By making use of the entire arsenal of forms and methods of political work, means of mass information, and technical means of propaganda, we are striving to bring congress ideas to every soldier and help him perceive all the grandeur of the work and achievements planned by the congress, and every person's role and place in their practical implementation. We are attaching special importance to the thorough training of those who carry the party word to the masses.

The most important issues in the theory and practice of ideological work are discussed at theoretical, methods and practical science conferences, interviews and seminars with officers and with the party aktiv. Political entities thoughtfully organize and conduct unified political days and ensure that regular information is provided to party members, all military personnel, workers and employees about the military-political situation in the world, about the stepped-up aggressiveness and military preparations of imperialism, and about the party's domestic and foreign policy and the personnel's missions.

But much still has to be done to implement more fully the demands of the 26th party congress about increasing the efficiency and concreteness of ideological work and its close connection with missions being accomplished. It is understandable that improvement in propaganda and agitation is the primary task of all party organizations, which have to be genuine centers of daily ideological indoctrination work and the political nucleus of military collectives.

The strength of party management lies in the togetherness and inseparable dialectical interconnection of the passionate, persuasive, moving word and concrete deed. How this Leninist demand is reported in practice can be revealed in examples of the work of many political entities and party organizations of the district, whose experience we support and persistently propagandize and disseminate.

For a number of years now personnel of the Rogachev Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet have achieved high results in combat and political training and are the leading combined unit in the Ground Forces. The work style and methods of this division's political department are characterized by purposefulness, an imaginative approach to accomplishing the tasks facing it, and a thorough delving into fundamental issues in the life of military collectives. By making use of active forms of party influence, the political department prompts people to achieve new goals and toward the constant competitiveness of military collectives. Political department officers always are in the thick of the masses. They thoroughly study and know the state of affairs in outlying areas and regularly hear reports in the political department from political workers of the units and subunits on various issues in their work. They direct chief efforts at assuring the high combat schooling of personnel, at complete fulfillment of socialist pledges and at creating an atmosphere of exactingness and a unity of word and deed in every collective. I will cite an example.

At one time party members of the battalion commanded by Lt Col I. Lastukhin reconciled themselves with serious deficiencies, did not conduct a persistent struggle for effectiveness of combat training, did not feel a real alarm for the state of military discipline, and did not take practical steps for drawing up the backward sectors. The party bureau did not make a fundamental evaluation of this situation. The fact that the battalion began to lag in many indicators in combat and political training was the result of a gap between words and concrete actions in the work of the party collective.

The state of affairs in the battalion disturbed the division command element, political department and staff. A group of officers studied the work style and methods of party member-leaders and party organizations. Political department officers did not follow the principle of "We pointed out the deficiencies, now you remedy them." Party and Komsomol meetings were held in the subunits with the participation of political department workers. A businesslike discussion was held on how to improve the effectiveness and quality of the training process and how to make fuller use of the capabilities of socialist competition. Staff officers organized and conducted a number of practical classes. The political department thus corrected the omissions and unfinished work in the affairs of the battalion party collective gradually but persistently and on a planned basis, in a close tie with command element efforts. The battalion demonstrated high results in combat and political training in a control inspection.

Experience confirms that a disruption of the unity of word and deed and the substitution of political jabber for real actions have a harmful effect on the people's mood and on the moral atmosphere in units and subunits. A gap between word and deed, which is intolerable anywhere, is especially dangerous in military affairs. In analyzing the work of a number of political entities and party organizations in light of modern requirements, we see that some comrades often seemingly apply much effort, but this effort does not always produce the necessary effect. What is the reason? Many deficiencies in the management of military collectives are explained by the inability of individual commanders, political workers and party activists to take a job which has been initiated to completion and to be persistent in achieving what has been planned.

A group of political directorate officers recently made a thorough study of the status of party-political work in combined unit "X." It turned out that some comrades here work without proper exertion and have reduced the exactingness toward themselves. Party leaders, particularly CPSU Member V. Pavlov, regarded this in a conciliatory manner. They consoled themselves with the fact that sessions and meetings are held regularly in the party organizations and sharp discussions are held at them. What else has to be done? But isn't it really clear that any matter has to be organized and the implementation of planned activities has to be strictly monitored? Success is inconceivable without this. Monitoring and a check of execution are effective only when they are combined with organization of affairs.

A tested and reliable way to remedy such omissions and mistakes is the comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism, and intensification of monitoring and the check of execution, which make up one of the traits of the Leninist style of leadership. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the CC Report to the 26th party congress: "Having made a decision, we must ensure its strict fulfillment by the established date. Intensified monitoring must help this, and this supervision must be exercised systematically, promptly and simultaneously from the top and the bottom."

It has become a tradition in the majority of district party organizations for the secretaries or one of the committee or bureau members to give a report at scheduled meetings about progress in carrying out previous decisions. The discussion is not a general one, but concrete. An evaluation is made of how a particular comrade coped with an assigned job. This has a good effect on people and on their development of responsibility and efficiency.

An effective form of supervision and a check of execution, and thus of the indoctrination of party members in the spirit of a unity of word and deed, is their reports at committee and bureau sessions and at party meetings about fulfillment of requirements of the CPSU Bylaws, about political self-education and about participation in social life. This is now the practice in all party organizations. Political entities see to it that there is no pursuit of quantity to the detriment of quality here. Sessions and meetings at which comrades' reports are discussed usually are planned and prepared ahead of time.

When we speak about increasing the activeness and responsibility of party members, we give particular attention to those in staffs and directorates. We require them above all to show everyone an example worthy of emulation and exert a favorable effect on young party members with their party attitude toward the job. This is understandable. We are speaking about people who have spent more than just one year in the party, who have great experience in training and indoctrinating personnel, and experience in command, staff and sociopolitical work.

The selection and indoctrination of leaders and organizers of personnel training and indoctrination is a subject of special concern for the district military council and political directorate and for political entities. We try to develop their traits of a Leninist style in work and teach them to act in a spirit of Leninist efficiency and the indissolubility of intentions and actions. These efforts are bearing fruit. There are many commanders, political workers, and officers of staffs and establishments in district forces who reliably ensure a



high level of combat readiness by their party attitude toward the job, by high competency and efficiency, by their culture and industriousness, and by capable training and indoctrination of military personnel.

Life is constantly placing higher and higher demands on party members no matter where they work and no matter what their areas of responsibility are. This is natural. The broader the scope of our creative activities and the more complex the problems which have to be resolved, the higher is the Communist Party's role in the life of our socialist society. Consequently, there is also a growing demand on its members, who are called upon to be true ideological fighters, leaders, organizers and indoctrinators of the people around them everywhere.

Remaining faithful to what is said describes an important quality of the worker--efficiency. To be a businesslike person means to be able to reinforce an assigned task with a persistent struggle to fulfill it. But only an ideologically persuaded person can display firmness in achieving a set goal and can lift up others to military work and exploits. This is why we see a most important task of political entities and party organizations to lie in a constant concern for the Marxist-Leninist training of party members. Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress serve as a clear-cut program in this respect for every party collective.

The district has many politically mature, thoroughly trained officer-party members who are vigorous propagandists of party ideas and demands, who are capable of successful accomplishment of the tasks of field schooling and of raising troop combat readiness, and who are capable organizers of party-political work. Their word always is backed up by action. Take for example Lt Col I. Sobolevskiy, a CPSU member, commander of a foremost battalion and a master of combat qualification. He is distinguished by high ideological conditioning, party principle, command exactingness and efficiency. Together with the party organization, the commander strives to ensure that all activities of an ideological and organizational nature are coordinated with the combat training program and orient every specialist and every subunit on accomplishing the tasks facing them. Topical evenings, evenings of questions and answers, practical science conferences, technical quizzes and technical circles take on not only an applied, but also an indoctrinational significance here. This work style contributes to the planned, purposeful actions of all officers and to their capable indoctrination and training of personnel. It has a positive effect on solidifying the military collective and on successful accomplishment of missions assigned by the commander. It is no accident that the subunit has been outstanding for four years in a row.

One can confirm that now it is hard to find a leader or indoctrinator who does not know the truth about the need for a unity of word and deed. But it has to be admitted frankly that this truth often is taken abstractly by some comrades and that it has not yet entered into their daily work practice. The reasons vary here. Some leaders lack skills, and we patiently teach such comrades. Others prefer merely to speak about the importance of a unity of concepts and actions, but do not follow this principle in life. We place more rigid demands on those. I will tell about two battalion commanders, captains V. Voloshin and V. Sadyrin.

In speaking with them, one sees that both understand the essence of the principle of unity, persuasion and action. But both of them do not draw practical conclusions from this. Capt Voloshin begins the resolution of any task with the

questions: "How about the people? Do all of them understand the importance of what they have to do? Are they sufficiently trained for this? What is their mood? Is their morale high?" But all this does not trouble Capt Sadyrin very much. What is the reason for this situation? The difference in experience apparently tells, especially in skills of performing ideological and organizational work. Voloshin has a craving for everything new. He meticulously studies experience in other subunits, prepares carefully for any ideological activities, often gives briefings and lectures himself, and firmly relies on the party and Komsomol organizations in everything. What has been said unfortunately cannot be said fully of Officer Sadyrin. He tries to resolve all issues involving leadership of subordinates only by administrative means. In the final account, this makes itself known in concrete matters. The successes in combat and political training here still are modest, and words often are not backed up by practical deeds.

Our own experience teaches us that implementation of the principle of a unity of word and deed largely depends on raising the personal responsibility of party members for carrying out program and regulation requirements, plans and pledges. The task of elevating the vanguard role of CPSU members and candidate members is accomplished by the entire system of intraparty life. The political directorate and its departments see to it that there is a continuous, thorough analysis of the state of affairs in political entities and party organizations and in the units and subunits, and that it always has the complete picture on how communist ideas are combined with communist actions in the work of each collective and of all party members and candidate members. For, as Vladimir Il'ich pointed out, the word also is an action. That is one of the fundamental principles of the Leninist style of life and work. It obligates us, the political directorate workers and all responsible appointed officials, to act ourselves in everything so that concrete actions invariably follow any speech from the rostrum, a promise or an appeal, and practical efforts aimed at fulfillment follow every decision.

The political directorate also takes into account that a firm alloy of word and deed has not yet become an immutable rule for those party organizations which make general resolutions which obligate no one to anything. It is difficult to monitor the fulfillment of such resolutions. Their diffusiveness leads to a situation where lively organizational work is replaced by paper-shuffling and the adoption of repetitious and again often nonspecific decrees on the same matter.

The work of some political entities and party organizations suffers from speechifying. If the least bit happens, a conference already is convened. The discussion at these conferences at times is only about what "must be borne in mind" and what "must not be ignored," i.e., about matters of general knowledge. Of course, if the businesslike advice of many people is required, then an exchange of opinions is advisable. But it often happens in practice where the issue is clear and everyone understands how to resolve it. Nevertheless, people are called together and taken from urgent affairs only for the purpose of attesting in a proper manner that such-and-such an issue has not been omitted and that attention was shown toward it. This is in case there is an inspection. But our own experience indicates that it is important not just to convene a conference, but to get the necessary help from collective counsel and offer effective recommendations which would be a positive influence on subsequent work. The chief criterion of evaluating a conference is the extent to which the word was backed up by

action, whether or not matters improved after the conference or other mass activity, and whether or not it provided the expected return.

The party acts resolutely against attempts to replace lively action by empty promises, assurances and pledges. This was confirmed with new vigor at the 26th CPSU Congress. And life itself teaches us that people who are not able to keep their word most often try to conceal the truth about the genuine state of affairs in their area and "throw up a smoke screen." And some comrades who speak eloquently at meetings against deficiencies in reality sometimes show a surprising indifference with respect to specific carriers of evil and, moreover, they themselves at times are guilty of serious omissions and mistakes. This is why the district political directorate and political entities constantly attempt to develop in our cadres and all party members intolerance for the slightest manifestations of dishonesty or a ringing phrase not backed up by concrete action, and to develop people's responsible attitude toward their every pledge and unwavering faithfulness to a word, remembering that the one who breaks his word in little things may let the collective down in moments of more serious trials as well.

The strength of party members and the great strength of our Leninist Party lies in the unity of word and deed, concepts and actions. The conclusion we draw from this is that we must be even more consistent and persistent in directing the organizational and ideological work of indoctrinating party members and all military personnel in a spirit of strict observance of the unity of word and deed, and of full and high-quality fulfillment of socialist pledges and responsible missions assigned the troops by the USSR Minister of Defense for the current training year.

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CSO: 1801/341

## ARMED FORCES

### MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE: IMPROVEMENT METHODS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 38-43

[Article by Lt Gen K. Fedorov, deputy chief for political affairs of Central Military Medical Directorate of USSR Ministry of Defense: "Organizational-Party Work: Daily Concern for Improving Medical Services"]

[Text] One should proceed from the high demands which the 26th CPSU Congress placed on medical services for the populace in evaluating the role and activity of medical services of military units, establishments and training institutions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked in the CPSU CC Report that concern for the health of Soviet citizens has been and remains one of the important social tasks. He gave high praise to the selfless labor of health workers and successes achieved in improving medical services. At the same time, the congress took note of substantial deficiencies in this important matter and set the task of remedying them decisively.

Military medicine took a significant step forward in its development. In particular, important steps were carried out for the further improvement of therapeutic-preventive, sanitary-hygiene and anti-epidemic support to troops. The material-technical facility has expanded considerably and has been renewed qualitatively. Certain successes have been achieved in the development of scientific research. Much attention is given to improving the operation of the unit level of medical service. All this has had a favorable effect on medical services to personnel. The work of hospitals, polyclinics, sanatoriums and rest homes has improved considerably. Prevention of illnesses has become more objective and purposeful directly in the units and aboard ships.

This became possible thanks to the painstaking, persistent work of all medical personnel; the daily concern shown for the health of military personnel on the part of military councils of districts, groups of forces and fleets, commanders, and political entities; and the purposeful, effective work of managers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of medical services of units, training institutions, as well as hospitals, sanatoriums and rest homes. A deciding role was played by vigorous ideological indoctrination work and persistent struggle for elevating the level of professional training of medical workers, for precise organization of socialist competition and for capable, complete use of available reserves.



Good experience has been gained in this respect at the Central Military Clinical Hospital imeni A. A. Vishnevskiy. Remarkable cadres have been developed and work here, among whom there are many doctors and candidates of medical sciences. In recent years alone hospital physicians drew up and defended 14 dissertations which found practical application in the therapeutic process, and prepared collections of scientific works and monographs. The culture of providing services to patients rose noticeably and more attention and sensitiveness toward them began to be shown by medical personnel. The hospital's party organization is persistent in seeing that every party member considers it his party duty to show concern for raising his professional knowledge and skills, to take an active part in scientific work and to master foremost methods of treating patients. If we analyze the work of the party committee headed by Col M. Larionov, we can see that questions of specialized training of all categories of medical workers at the hospital occupy a rather significant place. They are examined regularly and thoroughly at sessions of the party committee and at party meetings, with a preliminary study of the state of affairs in departments.

For example, Party Member V. Novikov recently became thoroughly familiar with the situation in the department of therapy on an assignment from the party committee. He chatted with every party member and asked how that person arranged independent training involving an increase in qualifications, what scientific topics he was working on and what help he required. It must be noted that Comrade Novikov had to work a great deal, but he displayed a high sense of responsibility and conscientiousness in performing the assignment and managed to delve thoroughly into the situation and draw specific conclusions. His report at a party committee session was distinguished by depth of analysis and generalizations and by clear-cut and very useful recommendations. The party committee made an appropriate decision on their basis. The party committee made the positive experience of organizing department party members' professional training and their vigorous, purposeful struggle for adopting the latest achievements of medical science and contemporary methods of treatment into practice the property of the entire hospital collective.

At the same time, the party committee carefully studied Comrade Novikov's criticism of the party members, who still are not able to organize independent training at a high level and who do not try to make use of advanced experience in their practical work. Steps were planned for reinforcing supervision over their professional training and for them to receive practical help from the best trained comrades.

The party committee takes an active part in arranging practical science conferences which thoroughly discuss ways and methods of raising the level of therapeutic-preventive work and for adopting in practice the most advanced and up-to-date methods of treatment, and contests of medical workers entitled "Best in the Profession."

When we speak about any collective's successes in resolving particular tasks, we invariably link them with a high level of political indoctrination work, and this is understandable. Its role and importance are defined in the CPSU CC decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." In viewing communist indoctrination of workers as an important front in the struggle for communism, the CPSU notes that progress in the country's

economic, social-political and cultural development and full realization of the capabilities of developed socialism depend more and more on successes in ideological and political indoctrination work. This is why an improvement in ideological indoctrination work is the primary task of all party organizations.

Based on this requirement, the hospital's party committee shows special concern for raising the level of ideological work and tries to ensure a diversity in its forms and a close link with life and the tasks being accomplished by the collective. A series of lectures on materials of the 26th CPSU Congress has been given here, and presentations are arranged by scientists and members of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society. They tell about the Soviet people's successes in carrying out the plans for building communism and about the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and they familiarize the audience with achievements in economics, science and culture.

The party committee regularly makes a thorough analysis at its session of the level of activities conducted and tries to ensure that they are interesting, very useful and emotional and that all party members without exception take part in them.

The following fact is of importance. The majority of CPSU members are part of the agitprop group, are in charge of political study groups, and perform the duties of political information briefers and agitators. To cope with the assigned job successfully, they are constantly concerned with expanding their own knowledge and improving expertise as propagandists. The example here is set by party members Doctor of Medical Sciences Col Med Serv N. Pureskin, Candidate of Medical Sciences Col Med Serv N. Nakhapetov and many others.

The high degree of activeness of hospital party members in ideological work, their persistent struggle for its effectiveness and their desire to reach the awareness of every member of the collective and instil in him the desire to give his all for the assigned job are producing tangible results.

Many other medical establishments also can be mentioned where party concern for specialists' professional expertise, for raising their sense of responsibility for the assigned job and for ideological indoctrination of workers is shown daily and comprehensively. Among the best, for example, is the Krasnodar Garrison Hospital. The success of this medical establishment's collective was determined by the very same factors which were mentioned, but there are also others. I would like to make special mention of some of them, primarily about the extensive, purposeful work involved with moral indoctrination of collective members. High moral qualities are especially needed by a medical worker. He constantly has to deal with people and it is his primary duty to be extremely attentive, sensitive, solicitous, polite, and ready at any moment to come to a patient's help and respond to his requests with all his heart.

A practice meriting all possible approval is the conduct of a series of lectures on problems involving a patient's psychological features and their consideration in providing medical services, talks on a physician's high and honorable duty, topical evenings and debates. A good effect is produced by the continuous and well organized explanation of our party's demands on medical personnel and on the role and importance of work by the physician, nurse and attendant—all persons on



whom the level of a hospital's activities and the norms and rules of their conduct depend to a certain extent. This is the more so in that strict supervision also is exercised over the work of each member of the collective and high demands are placed by leaders and the party aktiv on those who allow slovenliness in work, who are inattentive toward patients or who are rude. Each such fact immediately becomes an object of discussion not only at a general meeting, but also at the party, trade union and Komsomol meetings, and it receives general condemnation. Those who allow a deviation from accepted norms of behavior even to the slightest extent feel uncomfortable in the collective. Such a situation has a great indoctrinational effect and forces every worker to be more exacting and demanding on himself and to observe high moral principles strictly.

In analyzing the experience of military medical establishments, one concludes that matters proceed most successfully in those where the leadership and party organization correctly choose the basic directions in their work, accomplish the tasks facing the collectives in a businesslike and concrete manner, and orient party members and all workers successfully and persistently on a search for and active use of available reserves. Specifically reserves. It is not by chance that I emphasize this thought. The fact is that every medical establishment--hospital, polyclinic or sanatorium--has significant capabilities for a further improvement in its work and for bettering services to service personnel and members of their families. Take the problem of professional training of physicians and nurses. Although, as already noted, certain work has been done in this area, its results cannot satisfy us. We must build up success in this matter, achieve an intensification of every class, cut short all attempts to cancel or postpone them in the most decisive manner, and provide for comprehensive and high-quality training of the leaders.

Particular attention must be given to holding various kinds of exercises. There is much that is positive in their organization, but there also are shortcomings and omissions. We have learned to resolve the organizational matters involving the deployment and movement of functional subunits, but we have not achieved the capable and clear-cut actions by physicians and middle medical personnel in a complex and abruptly changing situation, this being one of the most important tasks under conditions of modern warfare. Party members can and must give effective assistance to the command element in solving it.

Many other issues are closely linked with the problem of professional training of medical workers; for example, the most rational and effective use of modern medical apparatus. It is being adopted in practice promptly and used with full return far from everywhere. There are instances where costly and very much needed instruments allowing the performance of diagnostics and treatment of illnesses at a high level are idle. This is often because physicians cannot use them and do not have skills in servicing them.

The very same thing occurs with the adoption of new methods and techniques in the practice of treating patients. Experience indicates that the capable application of advanced modern methods of treatment produces a significant effect. It is thanks to the adoption of new and most effective means of diagnostics and treatment into therapeutic practice and the precise organization of the therapeutic process and services provided to patients that a patient's stay in some hospitals has been shortened, and this with the best indicators for the outcome of treatment. As a result an opportunity has appeared to accept 20 percent more

patients for treatment. Thus thousands of people requiring qualified medical assistance have received it.

Socialist competition has been and remains an important condition in the successful struggle for high professional expertise of medical workers, for raising their sense of responsibility and for improving patient services. There is hardly any need to mention its indoctrinational role, which is generally known. Competition has become a firm part of collectives and a powerful means of mobilizing them for successful accomplishment of missions assigned them. Leaders and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations give unremitting attention to increasing the level of its organization and to the struggle for its effectiveness. These matters are discussed regularly at management conferences of medical establishments, practical science conferences, courses and seminars. Recently, for example, there was an interesting and useful discussion at a management conference of medical establishments of military districts about a further improvement in socialist competition, a development of its forms and an intensification of its indoctrinational role and influence on developing high moral qualities in medical workers. It was noted that a majority of establishments saw the spread of a movement of middle medical personnel for mastering related and secondary professions thanks to socialist competition. This is of exceptional importance for improving medical services and the work of therapeutic establishments.

But there still are many deficiencies in the organization of socialist competition. Some medical establishments do not place high demands on those who do not fulfill their pledges. They summarize competition results irregularly, do not show principle in evaluating the workers' labor, and violate established rules in awarding and confirming the title of shock worker or collective of communist labor.

Party organizations must display greater persistence in fighting such deficiencies and ensure that CPSU members play a leading role and set a personal example in fulfilling their pledges. This is the path taken by the party organization of the Moscow Military District Hospital. Every party member here made realistic socialist pledges. The party organization exercises constant supervision over how a particular comrade is keeping his word. It regularly hears reports about progress in fulfilling pledges, which forces the party members to draw themselves up and display a maximum of effort and persistence in achieving a goal.

At the same time, the party organization lends a sensitive ear to the suggestions and recommendations of party members and sees to it that everything valuable and useful is adopted into work practice. For example, when many nurses decided to master related professions, supplementary classes were arranged at the suggestion of CPSU members. Many hospital workers attended them willingly and with great benefit.

We can also mention some other problems requiring solution, but not one of them can or must be lost sight of by party organizations. To take an active part in the struggle for improving the work of military medical establishments and bettering medical services to military personnel means to struggle for high combat readiness of the Armed Forces. This is the point from which we must proceed in organizing the work.

We must not forget for a moment that the level of party influence on all aspects of the life and work of members of medical establishment collectives is directly dependent on the personal example and sense of responsibility of the party members themselves for fulfilling their pledges, and on their activeness in socio-political and ideological work. This is why concern for intensifying party members' ideological indoctrination and including them in active ideological work in the collectives must continue to be the center of attention of party organizations. The demand of the 26th CPSU Congress to achieve an upswing in all ideological and political indoctrination work is the action program of party organizations. "We are speaking essentially about reorientation . . . specifically about reorientation of many sectors and spheres of ideological work," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress. "We must ensure that its content becomes more current and the forms meet modern demands and needs of Soviet citizens."

The complex and responsible task has been set. It is impossible to resolve it successfully without displaying proper concern for the theoretical and methods training of propagandists, for adopting new forms of ideological work into practice or including the greatest number of party members in it; and without having achieved a high level and effectiveness of activities being conducted. Unfortunately, such concern is not always being manifested everywhere. For example, the party bureau of the Samarkand Garrison Hospital devotes little attention to the struggle for a high level of activities involving the ideological indoctrination of medical personnel. Some lectures, classes, talks and meetings are organized hastily, without appropriate preparation, and do not go as they should. But proper demands are not placed on those who bear responsibility for preparing the activities.

Each instance of a party member's unconscientious attitude toward such an important matter as participating in ideological work, and of lack of exactingness toward evaluating the lectures, briefings, classes, talks and topical evenings--everything involving the ideological indoctrination of medical personnel--must cause deep concern on the part of every party committee and party bureau. The most uncompromising struggle must be waged against such facts.

I would like to dwell on yet another matter. The work of party organizations of medical establishments is largely of a specific nature. This also requires a special approach to training their party aktiv. We should take note of the positive fact of a practice which has become established everywhere of holding sectional classes for political workers and secretaries of party organizations of medical establishments at yearly district practical science conferences of physicians. The workers of political directorates and political entities of the rear take part in conducting such classes. Unfortunately, however, the specific experience of party-political work involved with stepping up its effect on a further improvement in training and indoctrination of medical cadres is not always thoroughly analyzed and generalized at them. There must be a more thorough preparation of such classes and a preliminary, qualified analysis of the work of party organizations.

Political entities provide significant assistance to party committees and party bureaus of medical establishments in improving the work. They delve deeply and thoroughly into their work and demand a strict accounting for omissions. This is,



of course, proper. We must not fail to consider, however, that many secretaries of party committees and bureaus do not have sufficient work experience. Therefore, in placing high demands on them, we should also ensure that they are armed with the necessary knowledge, experience and practical skills. This should best be done immediately during the period that representatives of the political entity work in the party organization. Everything is important: a detailed, comprehensive analysis of the secretary's work with consideration of the specific situation; a businesslike critique of his successes and omissions with a demonstration of their reasons; substantiated advice and recommendations; and familiarization with the foremost experience gained in accomplishing similar tasks. In short, the political department workers must be attentive and take a lively, interested part in the secretary's work. This not only will enrich him with knowledge and experience, but will lend him wings and give him confidence and energy.

Many problems have to be solved but, as experience indicates, party organizations have great capabilities and sufficient skill to cope successfully with the tasks assigned them and to give effective assistance to heads of medical establishments in the struggle to improve all the work connected with medical services of service personnel and members of their families. It is a complex and responsible task to stand on guard over the health of Armed Forces personnel and do one's bit for raising their combat readiness. Medical workers are giving and will give their all in accomplishing this task.

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## ARMED FORCES

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 44-49

[Article by Col B. Pendyur: "For You, Young Party Members: Party Principle"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Text] Our party essentially is so young! In two years we will celebrate its 80th anniversary. But if we look back and go mentally from its origin to the present day, we cannot help but admire the fact of what the proud and strong people bearing the name of communists managed to do. No trials or difficulties were able to shake them or force them to leave the only true, revolutionary path. The severe conditions of the underground and emigration, exile, torture, prison, the gallows and bullets of czarist executioners proved impotent in the face of the will and courage of those who, headed by the great Lenin, threw out a bold challenge to the cruel order of exploiters. By their example and fervent party word, they uplifted, rallied and inspired the broad toiling masses headed by the proletariat for a merciless struggle, and flung on high the crimson banner of the October Socialist Revolution.

The party of communists became the organizer and inspirer of the defeat of foreign intervention and the internal counterrevolution during the Civil War. A quarter-century later it was the force which led the Soviet people and their Army to victory over the brown plague of Hitler fascism. Here, too, the party members--people of indestructible will and legendary steadfastness--were first.

The sons and daughters of the glorious Leninist Party set vivid examples of labor valor in the years of reconstructing the war-torn national economy. They invariably were in the vanguard of all grandiose initiatives of the building of communism.

Our achievements today are great but, true to its principles, the Leninist Party teaches us not to be satisfied with what has been achieved or admire the successes. Vivid confirmation of this is the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. It evaluated what has been done over the past five-year period from a scientific position of principle and quite openly pointed out bottlenecks in the work of party organizations and, on the basis of a thorough analysis, outlined ways of further development of our society for a lengthy period. Today as always, the party members have headed up the struggle for accomplishing the party's grandiose program. Success across a broad front of communist construction and the

strengthening of the Soviet state's defenses now will depend largely on their political, moral and job qualities.

Party principle is one of the inalienable traits of the spiritual make-up of a party member. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin was and remains the unfading model here for every CPSU member. He gave all his life, all the force of his genius and his powerful will to the struggle for freeing the working people from the yoke of exploitation, never foregoing his own convictions or the interests of the working class.

And of course, in speaking about bringing up the young party member in a spirit of party principle, we turn primarily to the Leninist ideological conviction inasmuch as this is the basis on which the best personality traits develop and the most noble motives of behavior of the person who is the builder of a new society originate. We are guided by demands of the party and its 26th congress, where it was stated: "More initiative, more principle..."

Let us recall wherein lies the essence and meaning of conditions of membership in the party. They are formulated in the presently valid CPSU Bylaws in the following manner: "Any citizen of the Soviet Union who recognizes the Party Program and Bylaws, who takes an active part in building communism, who works in one of the party organizations and who carries out party resolutions and pays membership dues can be a CPSU member." As we see, the very first condition is recognition of the CPSU Program, which is the basis of the party's ideological unity, determines its general line and chief goals and tasks, and outlines ways of accomplishing them. And of course the party is interested that a person entering its ranks has thoroughly comprehended the correctness and scientific substantiation of Program provisions and has been imbued with intelligent resolve to head for the chosen goal together with his like-thinkers.

But it is absolutely clear that it is possible to develop an intelligent conviction as to the correctness of party theory and policy in oneself only if the party member has learned the laws of social development and mastered Marxist-Leninist dialectics and that necessary store of knowledge which makes him capable of orienting himself in events independently and from a class position, understanding politics and correctly evaluating particular phenomena, people's conduct and their attitude toward reality... In short, if in our way of thinking a party member above all is a person of high awareness, then we of course take this to mean that a scientific outlook and Marxism-Leninism serve as the foundation of his awareness.

All conditions have been created in the Army and Navy so that the young party member can improve his own theoretical knowledge continuously. These are officers' Marxist-Leninist training classes, warrant officer political studies, and political classes with privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers. An orderly system of party education has formed, including universities of Marxism-Leninism, theoretical seminars and evening party schools. Lecturers appear regularly and Lenin readings and practical science conferences are held in units and aboard ships... Nevertheless, the young party member's study of primary sources and party documents and constant interest in political literature and periodical press publications is the most effective form of training. If a person has no sense of responsibility for his own ideological growth or expansion of his



political horizons, if he has not developed a need for independent work, then poor knowledge can hardly be compensated even with regular attendance at lectures and classes.

Here is a typical example. A Marxist-Leninist training group where Officer Ye. Malakhov was instructor was inspected recently in one military unit. Almost all students were party members. The majority of them demonstrated a thorough knowledge of theoretical questions and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, oriented themselves in social phenomena maturely and intelligently, and were well informed on current events. The majority, but not everyone. It turned out that some young party members had a very superficial idea about many problems and supplementary questions nonplussed them. In an attempt to save the situation, the officers tried to convince the inspector that this was some kind of misunderstanding inasmuch as they attended the classes regularly, kept lesson plans up to date and spoke at seminars no less than others. But facts are stubborn things, as they say. The young party members regarded training in a formal, unimaginative manner. They study a limited amount in order to speak at a seminar and that's it until the next time. They were not interested in supplementary literature and read those journals and newspapers which "were at hand."

The inspector also looked to see what part the young party members were taking in agitprop work, and his assumptions were confirmed. The officers responded rarely and each time unwillingly to an assignment to talk to privates and NCO's and tried in every way to avoid political discussions with the soldiers. Most often this was because they lacked confidence and feared getting into an embarrassing position. And so it turns out that the comrades in question were not performing one of the most important regulation duties: conducting political work among nonparty persons and contributing to a strengthening and expansion of party ties with the masses. But this is their direct duty. For this reason alone a party member's political self-education has fundamental importance.

But something else is quite obvious as well: Scientific knowledge is merely the basis, the most reliable basis for developing communist conviction and for shaping the highest form of awareness, which one still must be able to display in practical endeavors.

Lenin wrote in one of his early works: "What signs are we to use to judge the /real/ 'thoughts and feelings' of /real/ individuals? It is understandable that there can be just one such sign: /the actions/ of these individuals; and since we are speaking only about social 'thoughts and feelings,' we also have to add: /social actions/ of individuals, i.e., /social facts/." As we see, Vladimir Il'ich highlights in particular the words "social actions," i.e., those actions of an individual which express his attitude toward social interests. And it is only in daily activities that a party member can display his allegiance to party principles and only in that way can he confirm that his political knowledge has become conviction. This is true specifically in daily, routine work. This has to be emphasized, because some comrades assume that we must await an exceptional situation without fail in order to manifest a sense of principle. It would appear that this position is very convenient for a person who wishes to hide his personal lack of principle. A party member who genuinely cherishes social interests inevitably will display his political and moral qualities, because life itself places him almost daily in those situations where he has to express his party point of view and act in conformity with it.

Let's turn to "Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," which were approved by the Party Central Committee. Just a few lines from the text which sets forth the obligations of a primary party organization and, consequently, of its every member: "To help commanders take prompt steps to remedy deficiencies in organization of the training process and troop duties and in fulfilling production plans, to struggle against infractions of state and military discipline, conceit, carelessness and indifference, eyewash, mismanagement, misappropriations, the squandering of state funds and other deficiencies doing harm to the combat readiness of units (ships) and subunits." This is the responsibility which the party member voluntarily assumes.

Rather unpleasant facts were uncovered during final problems in a unit of the Turkestan Military District. Some officers here tried to assure their subunit of a high grade by taking a doubtful path: The tank crews that fired were formed from the best specialists of all subunits. But when the secret was revealed and the occurrence received a fundamental evaluation, CPSU members officers V. Churbakov, N. Kim and some others found nothing better to do than explain their actions by the fact that they wanted to uphold the regiment's honor. It is hardly necessary to attempt to show here what moral losses and what serious damage to the combat readiness of the subunit were done by those who had foregone their principle and social interests.

This instance also has a prehistory. Long before this occurred, not one party member could be found in the collective who would speak out decisively against apparent signs of oversimplification in weapon training classes, and no one sounded the alarm when some began to hold night classes during the daytime. It is now apparent that many party members were against this at heart, but a fact is a fact: Such "initiatives" did not receive decisive condemnation or party publicity. Then what is the good of being "against" this?

The statement is correct that a person has to have great courage to say things out loud that everyone knows on the sly. The party members apparently did not have such courage. Those who recently linked their fate with the party even declared: "We are too young to stick our noses into such matters. Moreover, for all we know it may prove to be unpleasant." But isn't it really clear that a genuine party member never will place considerations of personal advantage or his own welfare above interests of the common cause and, finally, higher than his own personal dignity from the first days of joining the party? Our life abounds in examples where a party member boldly speaks out against that which contradicts his party views. He speaks out and usually comes out the victor.

I recall an incident which occurred in one motorized rifle regiment, which began with the following episode. A battalion chief of staff summoned the company commanders and suggested an immediate rewriting of the service record cards of those privates who had, in his view, too many punishments entered. The fact was that an inspection of the status of military discipline was upcoming in the regiment and the arrival of a commission from the district staff was expected. Two company commanders said that they would do everything tomorrow but the third, young CPSU member Sr Lt N. Podlesnyy, asked the chief of staff:

"Is that an order?"

"No. It is insistent advice."

"In that case," said Podlesnyy, "I can't follow this advice. As a commander, as a party member and as the indoctrinator of my subordinates."

At first they tried to persuade the company commander: "Stop talking nonsense! Don't be stubborn." When that didn't help, they began to rebuke him for not supporting the authority of the battalion and regiment. But the party member stood his ground. Moreover, he declared that he would speak out at the next regimental party meeting if the real picture of disciplinary practice was distorted. He heard in answer: "Then you alone are to blame."

I am not about to tell in detail how events developed further. Podlesnyy still had to speak out at the party meeting, which aggravated the conflict even more. Unfortunately, some senior comrades with no small amount of party service gave in to irritation and began to take an unfriendly attitude toward the officer. The young party member naturally experienced many bitter moments, but he did not lose self-control nor deviate from his position. In the end the political department took up this matter and as a result certain "enemies" of the party member's position had to blush and apologize at the regimental party meeting, and some also gave an accounting to the party commission. But most important, after this instance the situation became better in the party collective in the sense of principle and mutual exactingness, and Sr Lt Podlesnyy's authority rose even higher.

Such an outcome is natural because the party member defended the interests of the matter. It is a great misfortune that we still encounter people who begin to show principle only when someone suddenly infringes upon their personal interests. And at times one is not always successful in identifying the true motives for such wild indignation behind the pathetic appeals for justice. The person lives a few years in the collective, observes deficiencies silently, and smiles at everyone similarly, but then you step on his pet corn and he angrily says: "That's how it is! Then behave!"

A letter came to the journal KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL quite recently from young Officer A. Vinokurov from the Transbaikal Military District. He accused his superiors of almost all mortal sins and spoke about shortcomings, not sparing the black colors in the process. It happens where a person who is moved by sincere concern for public welfare cannot restrain his emotions. This is easily understood. The important thing is that he raised an honest voice and asked support in the struggle against deficiencies. By the way, the senior lieutenant's letter also contained that which corresponded to reality. But the motives which prompted him to take up the pen hardly matured on the soil of principle. It turns out that the author of the letter himself serves without particular strain and is not distinguished by discipline. The question even arose about reducing him in position. And then...

It stands to reason that party principle has very little in common with displays of egotism or stubbornness or with grumbling for any reason at all. Its essence is the vigorous activity of a CPSU member in his service and social calling and the party member's personal example, which by the way must be interpreted enormously broader than simply exemplary behavior. One must struggle to implement party demands! Let this not seem paradoxical: How can it be, in one's own



collective, surrounded by people called upon to perform one common task, and suddenly a struggle? But don't we really still have occasion to encounter someone's sluggishness, formalism, dishonesty or egotism, or be a witness to a display of narrow-minded psychology? We do, although rarely.

Quite recently the journal reported how one member of an agitprop collective, who did not trouble himself to prepare for lectures or briefings, usually would take a text prepared by someone and give it a "soundtrack" before the audience with a quiet conscience. We will note that many knew about this and they probably understood that such a thing is inadmissible and that such formalism does enormous harm to ideological indoctrination work. But then why didn't they tell this to their colleagues? Because of a fear of spoiling relations? Or were they restrained by a feeling of false comradeship? Or perhaps it was fear that they themselves might be in the same situation?

As we see, many doubts can come to a person even in such an insignificant everyday situation. But a person of principle differs from one lacking principle in the fact that, guided by the highest motivations, he will not take on the role of an outside observer. Hearing someone judge his surroundings from narrow views by virtue of unpreparedness or error, he definitely will object and try to change his mind. On seeing that an officer is negligent toward preparation of field problems and is conducting them in an oversimplified situation, he also will point out to him the inadmissibility of this and will raise the issue at a party meeting so as to form public opinion of intolerance around such incidents. On seeing that his comrade is being persecuted for just criticism, he will lift his voice in his defense without hesitation and will not rest until justice is served.

To struggle means to come to the defense of party and state interests always and to display objectivity and principle in particular situations. A party member must have an inherent sense of new things. He is called upon to establish advanced trends. This naturally requires a great reserve of confidence in one's rightness, persistence, and a readiness to prove one's viewpoint and change the minds of those who have become accustomed to the ordinary and resist changes.

Of course principle does not come of itself to a young party member as soon as he is accepted into party ranks. The necessary political, moral and job qualities take shape and strengthen in the process of daily work, and they are brought up by the very atmosphere which has formed in the party organization. Much here depends on the older and more experienced comrades, but a young party member must not rely on the fact that "others will save him." His authority is in his own hands. It is not said in vain that the spirit of principle is a self-critical attitude toward oneself. It is not precluded that someone might criticize a young party member at one of the very first party meetings. Criticism is not honey. It is very unpleasant when your shortcomings and personal omissions are pointed out before everyone. In such minutes it is important not to permit offense or hurt pride to gain the upper hand, but objectively find strength within oneself and evaluate your own mistakes through the eyes of comrades in the party organization.

If a young party member develops such an attitude toward criticism in himself from the first days and if a healthy dissatisfaction with himself and his achievements is established in him, then he will more quickly acquire a natural need to act always in conformity with one of the most important norms of party life.



It is also important to be self-critical because this provides the moral right to express claims more boldly on others and to be more resolute in opposing any manifestations of conceit, self-complacency, pretentiousness or boastfulness. If a party member has not become timid or kept silent, but spoke on a fundamental issue at a party meeting or gave an interesting suggestion, this means that the young party member already has begun the difficult ascent to maturity. Only in this way, through a conscious striving to go forward and act, is it possible to acquire those merits which will give those around you the basis to say: "This is a real fighter of the Leninist Party."

Every day a party member has to show his active position in life in things large and small, and each day of service and combat training tests his party principle for strength. And the higher it is in party members, including young ones, the stronger is the influence of the party organization on the life and training of soldiers and the more tangible is their contribution to the combat readiness of a subunit, unit or ship.

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CSO: 1801/341

## ARMED FORCES

### INDOCTRINATION ON POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF USSR ARMED FORCES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 68-76

[Article by Capt 1st Rank G. Zabolotskikh, candidate of historical sciences: "For Political Study Group Instructors: The USSR Armed Forces in the Postwar Years"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Text] Classes under this topic are intended to help students firmly master the content of postwar transformations in the Soviet Armed Forces and thoroughly comprehend the many-sided work of the Communist Party for the steadfast increase in national defenses under present-day conditions, and missions of Army and Navy personnel stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Ten hours are allotted for study of the topic. It is best to allocate this time as follows: Provide four hours for lecture (narrative), two for students' independent training and four hours for the seminar (discussion).

/In the lecture (narrative)/ the following questions must be covered: 1. Conversion of the Army and Navy to a peacetime footing and their development in the first postwar years. 2. The further qualitative improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces. 3. The party's concern for training military cadres and raising the effectiveness of party-political work. 4. High combat readiness is the chief demand the CPSU places on the Armed Forces in the present stage.

The time set aside for classes should be used so that the content of the first two lessons is revealed during the first two-hour lecture on the topic. Then the students' independent work should be arranged for two hours and a two-hour seminar held with them. It is desirable to cover the content of the third and fourth lessons of the topic in the second two-hour lecture. Students' independent study of the material on these lessons should be organized during hours of mass political work, with the remaining time set aside for conducting the second seminar class.

\*Material for political studies on the topic "The USSR Armed Forces in the Postwar Period. The CPSU on Further Strengthening of National Defenses and on Missions of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Present Stage.

/In brief introductory remarks/ it is important to direct the privates' and seamen's attention to the fact that enemies of detente, arms limitation and improvements in relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism have become noticeably more active in recent times. As was noted at the 26th congress of our party, the situation is aggravated by the fact that the politics of aggressive imperialist forces already have led to a significant growth in international tension, with all the consequences stemming therefrom. Under these conditions the struggle for decreasing the threat of war and curbing the arms race has been and remains the pivotal direction of the CPSU's foreign policy activities. /"There now is no more important task on an international plane for our party and our people, as well as for all people on the planet, than to defend the peace,"/ emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the supreme forum of Soviet communists ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 31).

The Soviet state constantly is forced to combine its love of peace with a firm rebuff of imperialist aggression, a steadfast improvement in our defenses and a comprehensive increase in combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces. The 26th CPSU Congress provided an exceptionally high evaluation of the moral-political and combat qualities of Soviet Army and Navy personnel. It was stated at the congress that the sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes already now are in the ranks of the Motherland's defenders. They have not gone through the stern trials which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers, but they are true to the heroic traditions of our Army and our people. A strong alloy of high technical outfitting, military expertise and an indestructible morale—that today is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces formed during the postwar years.

#### 1. Conversion of the Army and Navy to a Peacetime Footing and Their Development in the First Postwar Years

In beginning presentation of material on this lesson, it should be noted that after the Great Patriotic War ended our people returned to the accomplishment of creative tasks and unfolded a gigantic amount of work to reorganize the entire life of the country on a peacetime footing. Soviet citizens began economic and cultural construction, interrupted by the fascist aggression, under difficult conditions. The very serious aftermath of war could be seen everywhere. Thousands of cities and villages, plants and factories lay in ruins. Much had to be restored or built anew. The following figures tell convincingly about the colossal damage done to our country.

The Hitlerites destroyed 1,710 Soviet cities and settlements, burned over 70,000 villages and towns, demolished some 32,000 industrial enterprises and 65,000 km of railroad lines fully or partially, and pillaged 98,000 kolkhozes and approximately 5,000 sovkhoses and MTS [machine-tractor stations]. The Soviet Union's overall material loss in the war comprised almost 2.6 trillion rubles, but our greatest loss was that of 20 million persons.

The imperialists figured that the Soviet land would need many decades to raise cities from the ruins and revive the economy. They predicted that the USSR inevitably would ask the West for help and would become financially and economically dependent on capitalism, but these forecasts were not destined to come true.

Armed by Marxist-Leninist teaching, our party successfully developed a program for restoration and development of the country's national economy, and it organized and inspired city and village workers for selfless labor for the sake of communism. In the shortest possible time the Soviet Union healed the war-inflicted wounds, restored and then considerably surpassed the prewar level of production. Fundamental advantages of socialism over capitalism and the very great enthusiasm and creative capabilities of our people, rallied closely about the CPSU, told here with exceptional strength.

It must be noted that the Soviet Union emerged from the war considerably stronger in the political and military sense than it had entered it. The unity of the party and people, the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of all our country's nations and nationalities had grown even stronger. The international authority of the Soviet state rose and its influence in the world grew. By war's end the USSR Armed Forces had reached an impressive might. In May 1945 they numbered 11.3 million persons. Our Army and Navy possessed abundant frontline experience, had talented military leaders and were outfitted with the most advanced combat equipment for that time.

The relative strengths between the two systems--socialist and capitalist--changed in favor of socialism. Fascism's defeat, to which the Soviet Union and its valorous Armed Forces made a decisive contribution, created favorable conditions for victory of national democratic and socialist revolutions in a large number of European and Asian states. The world system of socialism formed and began to develop and strengthen steadfastly. Capitalism's positions thus were substantially undermined.

A regrouping of forces also occurred within the capitalist camp itself. The United States of America took a leading position among bourgeois countries. It began to lay open claim to world domination and began to conduct "power" politics in relations among states. Reactionary circles of the United States as well as England rejected the cooperation with the Soviet Union established during the years of struggle against fascism and took the path of aggravating the world situation. At their initiative the so-called "cold war" was unleashed against the USSR and countries of people's democracy.

In order to strengthen its political and military-strategic position, the United States of America, with a temporary monopoly on nuclear weapons, resorted to blackmail and threats toward our country. In fact, immediately after the end of World War II it began to prepare new aggression against the USSR and other socialist states. The United States activated the Strategic Air Command as early as 1946. It received a large number of new types of aircraft, including platforms for atomic bombs. The aggressive military bloc which was called the North Atlantic Pact (NATO) was formed in 1949 with the United States playing a dominant role. It included the United States, Canada, England, France, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, Holland and Italy. Turkey and Greece were included in NATO in February 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1955.

International imperialism began forming a network of military bases around the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and knocking together regional military blocs in various parts of the world simultaneously with the formation of the North



Atlantic Pact. This aggressive political course was accompanied by an unbridled antisoviet campaign. As it does today, imperialist propaganda in those years intensively tried to frighten the peoples with false assertions about the "Red danger" and ascribed "secret aggressive plans" toward Europe and Asia to our country and its Armed Forces. But life completely refuted such slander.

Following the end of World War II the USSR immediately began cutting down the size of its Army and expenditures for military purposes. Our demobilization began already on 5 July 1945 and was basically completed in 1948. During this time 8.5 million persons were released from the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces, hundreds of military combined units and units were disbanded, and the amount of weapons and combat equipment in the Army and Navy was reduced considerably. Some 150,000 motor vehicles, more than a million horses, over 1,500 vessels of various types and much other equipment was transferred to the country's national economy.

The USSR withdrew its forces from Norway in September 1945, from Czechoslovakia in November 1945, from the island of Bornholm (Denmark) in April 1946, from Manchuria and Iran in May 1946, from Bulgaria in 1947 and from Korea in 1948. But these steps by the Soviet Union and its repeated constructive proposals about strengthening universal peace did not meet with understanding and support on the part of capitalist countries. The West continued to arm feverishly, kindling dangerous centers of aggression first in one part of the globe, then in another. In the period 1947-1949 international imperialism cruelly put down a people's democratic movement in Greece. The world situation was complicated considerably by the war unleashed in Korea in 1950 by the United States of America.

Under these conditions the USSR was forced to take a number of steps for reliable assurance of the country's state inviolability and for strengthening the Soviet Army and Navy. The size of our Armed Forces increased somewhat in 1955 to 5.7 million persons. Steps were taken to improve their technical outfitting.

Results of reorganization of the USSR Armed Forces in the first postwar years were a subject of discussion at the 19th party congress held in October 1952. The congress summarized results of the struggle and victories of the CPSU and Soviet people for more than 13 years and outlined prospects for a further upswing in the national economy and for a growth in the material and cultural standard of living of the workers.

Thanks to the party's concern, our Army and Navy had new, up-to-date weapons and combat equipment by this time and were manned with politically mature, thoroughly trained personnel. We can refer to the following figures to illustrate this: 86.4 percent of Army and Navy personnel consisted of party or Komsomol members; some 90 percent of the officers in positions from company commander and up had gone through the severe school of war.

In completing presentation of material on the first lesson, it should be emphasized that steps taken by the Communist Party in the first postwar years allowed a considerable strengthening of defenses of the Soviet state and its Armed Forces and reliable assurance of the inviolability of revolutionary achievements of socialism against aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

## 2. Further Qualitative Improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces

In beginning presentation of material of the second lesson, it must be emphasized that the supreme goal of the Communist Party's foreign policy in all stages of the Soviet state's existence was, is and remains the assurance of a firm peace. The Soviet Union repeatedly has advanced proposals aimed at reducing international tension and strengthening the cooperation of countries with different social systems; and it has advocated that all thorny issues among states be resolved not by military means, but at the conference table. But the aggressive circles of imperialism headed by the United States took no heed of common sense, rejected our peace initiatives, put forth conditions known to be unsuitable for the Soviet land and continued to step up the arms race. This forced the USSR to take necessary steps in response aimed wholly at ensuring its own security and peace on earth.

The scientific-technical revolution unfolded widely in the largest industrial powers of the world in the postwar years. It imperiously invaded all aspects of public life, including the area of military affairs. It is important here to emphasize in particular that the capitalist countries were using the achievements of scientific-technical progress primarily for a further strengthening of their aggressive, offensive combat might. The United States of America was and remains the undisputed leader here. This country was the first in the world to shift from making experimental models of atomic bombs to their series production, and it began to build up and improve actively the strategic arsenal of its Armed Forces. With the stubbornness of maniacs, U.S. leaders fostered plans for preparing a nuclear war against the USSR and countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Union was faced with an urgent task of creating its own atomic weapons and means for their delivery in the shortest possible time. Our scientists coped brilliantly with this task. The prominent Soviet atomic scientist Academician I. V. Kurchatov made a great personal contribution to its accomplishment. The most important result of work by the scientific-experimental organization he headed, which worked on the problem of mastering nuclear energy, was creation of an atomic bomb in the USSR. In 1947 the Soviet government declared that the secret of this bomb no longer existed.

The first test of a nuclear device was carried out in our country in August 1949. After this came a TASS announcement that the Soviet Union had developed the production of atomic weapons, and a thermonuclear bomb was tested in the USSR exactly four years later. This strengthened our defense potential considerably. The U.S. atomic monopoly thus no longer existed. The West could no longer rely in its aggressive plans on the American nuclear fist without the risk of receiving a crushing retaliatory blow.

Another very important military-technical problem--that of developing means for delivering atomic weapons to the target--also was resolved successfully in the USSR. It should be noted that the design, development and production arrangements for various types of missile technology right up to the powerful multistage ballistic missiles went on in parallel in our country with the creation of nuclear weapons. The development of Soviet missile construction is linked inseparably with the name of Academician S. P. Korolev. Under his direction work was completed in 1947 to create the first Soviet R-1 missiles, which soon came into the

troop inventory. Intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching any point on the globe in a short time soon came to replace this class of missiles.

It must be noted that enormous work was carried out in the Soviet Armed Forces to master nuclear missile weaponry. In early 1954 Soviet military personnel began studying this weapon and methods of combat actions under conditions of its use. In September of that same year a major troop exercise was held in our country in which an atomic bomb was detonated for the first time. Thus began a qualitatively new stage in organizational development of the Soviet Armed Forces, in their technical outfitting and combat employment, and in personnel training and indoctrination, connected with the scientific-technical revolution. There was an improvement in the organizational structure of Army and Navy forces and in the entities for controlling them. There was a fundamental change in technical outfitting of the Armed Forces, which became more up-to-date and powerful. Soviet military science and military art and the system of training cadres for the Army and Navy saw further development.

In May 1955 European socialist states signed the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Warsaw in response to international imperialism knocking together the aggressive NATO military bloc. In contrast to the North Atlantic Pact, the Warsaw Treaty Organization has a strictly defensive nature. It has served reliably and continues to serve the just cause of defending revolutionary achievements of the workers of fraternal countries of socialism against imperialist encroachments. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that "we created this community above all to counter the threat of imperialism and the aggressive military bloc it formed and to defend the cause of socialism and peace through common efforts" ("Leninskim kursom" [With a Leninist Course], Vol. 4, p 68).

It should be noted further that the scientific-technical revolution had an enormous influence on all combat arms and branches of the Armed Forces. Its result was the creation of a fundamentally new branch of the Armed Forces--the Strategic Missile Forces; powerful nuclear missile weapons; jet and then supersonic aviation; a powerful ocean-going Navy, including submarines with atomic propulsion plants; up-to-date air defense forces and weapons; automated weapons and combat equipment control systems, and much more.

It is desirable to point out that considerably changes also occurred in the quality of conventional weapons thanks to the intensive development of Soviet science and technology and the growth in the country's economic capabilities. Artillery, tanks, small arms and the combat equipment of special forces saw comprehensive development.

The fundamental transformations in development in the means of armed warfare had a decisive influence on a change in methods of conducting combat operations. The closest coordination of all branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms in performing assigned missions acquired a special role. The massing of forces and weapons on axes of the main attack began to be accomplished differently. There was an increase in the role played by factors of surprise, cover and deception, time, as well as the high degree of execution and discipline of the personnel. All these changes were consolidated in the new USSR Armed Forces regulations.



While strengthening its defenses, the Soviet Union at the same time did not cease and is not ceasing persistent efforts aimed at relaxing international tension. This is indicated convincingly by the following facts. In 1955 our country gave up its rights to the territory of Porkkala-Udd in Finland, the only naval base on a foreign shore. In that same year the USSR withdrew its military units and ships from Port Arthur (China), from Austria and, in 1958, from Romania. The overall size of the Soviet Armed Forces was cut back (in 1958 it comprised 3,623,000 officers and men). In early 1960 our country began an additional reduction in the Army and Navy of 1.2 million persons. In connection with an intensification of the arms race in the United States and other NATO countries, however, the Soviet Union was forced to halt this process and take necessary steps to increase the defensive capabilities of its Armed Forces.

In completing presentation of material of the second lesson, it should be noted that our Army and Navy rose to a qualitatively new level of development with the creation of nuclear missile weaponry. The 22d CPSU Congress, held in October 1961, summarized the results of their technical refitting. The congress adopted a new Party Program, the third, a program for building a communist society in our country; and it registered the full and final victory of socialism in the USSR. It stated: "The Soviet state will see to it that its Armed Forces are powerful, possess the most up-to-date means for defending the Motherland—atomic and thermonuclear weapons and missiles with all radii of actions; and keep all kinds of military equipment and weaponry at the proper level." It should be emphasized here that the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy contains no threat to anyone. It is aimed wholly at ensuring appropriate external conditions for building communism in our country and for defending and strengthening peace throughout the world.

### 3. Party Concern for Training Military Cadres and Increasing the Effectiveness of Party-Political Work

In beginning presentation of material of the third lesson, it should be noted that the Soviet people have supplied their defenders with the necessary amounts of the most up-to-date combat equipment. Nevertheless, equipment in itself does not decide the success of a matter. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that "our party proceeds from the Leninist teaching that no matter how high the Army's technical outfitting may be, a person who has mastered the equipment to perfection remains the chief and deciding force in war. This is especially important now, in the era of nuclear missile weaponry, when the fate of a war will be decided by the people who have mastered weapons and combat equipment, who are conditioned morally and physically and who are utterly devoted to their Motherland, party and people" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol. 2, p 51).

The Communist Party brought up the Armed Forces personnel to be just these kinds of people. High political awareness and a broad cultural outlook, faultless discipline, detailed specialized knowledge and expert mastery of formidable weapons are characteristic traits of the soldier and sailor of the 1980's. Today over three-fourths of our young people of draft age have a higher or secondary education, over 84 percent have various civilian professions, and every third has a military specialty acquired in DOSAAF organizations. This has a positive effect on the quality of combat and political training and permits soldiers and sailors in a short time to acquire the necessary skills giving them an opportunity to accomplish successfully the difficult missions of modern warfare.



Soviet military personnel are highly educated people and convinced patriots and internationalists. They always strive to be up to party demands. They perform their difficult service with dignity and honor, perfect combat expertise steadfastly, and augment the ranks of training otlichniki, rated specialists and true masters of military affairs. It is desirable that the propagandist give examples in the class of the conscientious service of the best personnel in his subunit, unit or ship and tell about their experience and what successes they have achieved in the summer training period in fulfilling resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In order to understand the science of winning to perfection, the present-day soldier has to know and be capable of a great deal, work strenuously and persistently and strive to make the most productive use of training time. And here the officer cadres of our Army and Navy are called upon to play, and they do play, an important part. They are the foundation, the deciding element of the Armed Forces. This is why the demands on a Soviet officer are very high. He not only has to know military affairs excellently and have firm moral-political and combat qualities, but he also has to be a true indoctrinator of subordinates, the heart of his military collective and its uniting and mobilizing force.

Thanks to the party's steadfast concern for the Armed Forces, our Army and Navy have a large detachment of highly skilled officer cadres utterly dedicated to the socialist Motherland. The country's military educational institutions train them. Under the effect of the scientific-technical revolution, the system of these institutions' operation and their programs and plans have undergone substantial changes in recent years. They give maximum consideration to basic directions in the officers' work in the Army and Navy and to requirements of modern warfare. The numerical size, capacity and profile of military educational institutions in the country are maintained in full conformity with troop requirements and meet the level of development of military theory and practice. The ideological-political conditioning, overall culture and professional expertise of officer cadres grow from year to year. Over 90 percent of the officers today are party or Komsomol members. Almost 100 percent of regimental commander positions and 100 percent of positions for commanders of 1st or 2d rank ships are held by officers with a higher military education. All chiefs of political departments of combined units and four-fifths of regimental level political officers also have a higher education.

It should be stated further that there now has been a sharp increase in the proportion of engineers and technicians in the overall number of military cadres. At the present time they hold around half of the officer positions in the Army and Navy and three-fourths in the Strategic Missile Forces. In the class it is important to tell about the best subunit, unit or ship officers, about those who are a high model for subordinates in service with their knowledge, party principle and exactingness.

Sergeants, petty officers and warrant officers are the closest assistants of Soviet officers. They have a great role to play in training and indoctrinating privates and seamen, in forming a healthy moral atmosphere in a military collective and in maintaining high combat readiness. It is also desirable to tell in the class about the most worthy sergeants, petty officers and warrant officers of the given unit or ship.

Then it should be noted that relations among privates, sergeants, warrant officers and officers in the Soviet Armed Forces are permeated with a spirit of comradeship, mutual respect and deep understanding of the unity of goals and missions. This creates favorable soil for a steady increase in Army and Navy combat readiness and in the number of otlichniki of combat and political training and outstanding teams, crews, subunits, units and ships.

The growing scope of communist development, qualitative changes occurring in Army and Navy personnel, complexity and contradictory nature of the international situation, the special importance of constant combat readiness and the aggravation of ideological struggle in the world arena continuously raise demands on party-political work in the Armed Forces. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that party-political work with personnel and their ideological conditioning always have been and remain a powerful weapon of our Army. The strength of this weapon has been tested in the flame of battle. Even now it frightens our enemies (see "Leninskim kursom," Vol. 2, p 51).

The structure of political entities and party organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces was reinforced in the "Statute on Political Entities" and "Instruction for CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy," approved by the CPSU CC in February 1973. The tasks facing the party-political apparatus with consideration of the specific nature of branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms were deeply reflected in these party documents and their role and place in the system of Soviet military organizational development were defined. For example, the "Statute on Political Entities" states that they are the Communist Party's managing party entities in the Armed Forces and in all their work are intended to reinforce the Army and Navy's combat might by ensuring the party's daily, undivided influence on the life and activities of the Armed Forces.

As a military organization of a new, socialist type, the Armed Forces always held a prominent place in the life of Soviet citizens and in their communist upbringing. "The Red Army not only trains fighting men, the Red Army is a school of socialism for millions of peasants and workers"--that is how the party evaluated the indoctrinational role of our Army ten years after its creation. And at the end of the sixth decade of existence of the Soviet Armed Forces Comrade Brezhnev remarked: "Young lads arrive in the soldier's family without having taken the school of life. But they return from the Army already as people who have gone through the school of self-control and discipline and who have received technical and professional knowledge and political training" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], pp 75-76).

Soldiers' ideological conditioning and the development in them of a scientific outlook, utter devotion to communist ideals and a constant readiness to defend the socialist homeland selflessly are at the heart of their indoctrination. This demand was reflected by the CPSU CC Decree dated 26 April 1979 entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," which pointed to the need to plan and implement additional measures for the further improvement of indoctrination of the Soviet soldier as a defender of the Motherland and a true Citizen, Patriot and Internationalist. It became the combat action program for all command-political and ideological cadres in the Army and Navy.

Our commanders and political officers purposefully implement the party line and persistently develop the soldiers' ideological maturity and dedication to the cause of communism. The CPSU's wise, truly Leninist policy, which is permeated with constant concern for a further reinforcement of national economic and defense might and for a steadfast increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people, invariably enjoys the undivided support and fervent approval of Army and Navy personnel. This was manifested clearly during the days the 26th CPSU Congress was working. Having approved and supported the resolutions of the supreme forum of communists of our country unanimously and with all their hearts, the Motherland's defenders joined actively in fulfilling them.

It must be pointed out further that Army and Navy party organizations are reliable assistants to commanders and political workers in steadfast improvement of troop combat readiness, strengthening military discipline among personnel and indoctrinating them in a spirit of utter dedication to the Motherland and the Communist Party. Army and Navy party members are the cementing force of the Soviet Armed Forces. Comprising only part of the personnel, they enjoy enormous authority and influence in the masses of service personnel. By their high example of industriousness, valor and courage, Army and Navy party members lead the personnel toward the pinnacle of military proficiency, vigilance and combat readiness and are in the vanguard of socialist competition for fulfilling the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Komsomol organizations in the Armed Forces make a great contribution to the cause of communist indoctrination of personnel. Komsomol members comprise the overwhelming majority of Army and Navy personnel. There are Komsomol organizations in every subunit, unit and ship. The Komsomol members' example in training and service largely determines the level of combat readiness of military collectives, the scope of socialist competition and the effectiveness of patriotic initiatives and aspirations of the Army and Navy youth. Komsomol organizations of the Armed Forces see as their chief task the indoctrination of young military personnel in a spirit of high vigilance, boundless dedication to the Motherland, party and people, and readiness to build and defend communism selflessly.

In concluding presentation of material of the third lesson, it should be emphasized that, guided by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of our party's Central Committee dated 26 April 1979, the commanders, political entities and party and Komsomol organizations are persistently raising the scientific level, concreteness, efficiency, and link with life of all political indoctrination work, and are strengthening the offensive character of propaganda and agitation. They are focusing their chief attention on developing the personnel's Marxist-Leninist outlook and profound communist conviction, at a comprehensive increase in the combat readiness of units and ships, the struggle for a further strengthening of military discipline and efficiency, and a strengthening of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The basic task of party-political work now lies in organizing the detailed study and steadfast fulfillment by all service personnel of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on defense matters. This will permit rallying Army and Navy personnel even more solidly about the Communist Party and its Central Committee and mobilizing the personnel successfully for a further increase in vigilance and combat readiness of subunits, units and ships.



#### 4. High Combat Readiness is the CPSU's Chief Demand on the Armed Forces at the Present Stage

In beginning presentation of material of the fourth lesson, it should be stressed that our country's love of peace is generally known. This love of peace is contained in the very nature of the Soviet social and state system and in the noble goals of building a communist society--the most humane and just society on earth. The 26th CPSU Congress outlined new prospects for creating this society. The supreme forum of Soviet communists convincingly confirmed the inseparable unity of the goals and tasks of our state's internal development with its foreign policy and with the USSR's interested, sincere desire for peace and good-neighbor relations.

But our love of peace does not meet with understanding and support in the West. In this connection the 26th CPSU Congress stated with concern that today adventurism and a readiness to stake the vital interests of mankind for the sake of narrow, selfish goals are especially revealingly manifested in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The military-political course of NATO countries headed by the United States now is reduced to using any means to undermine the growing influence of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community in the world arena and attain overwhelming military superiority over them. In stepping up opposition against the USSR, American leaders are placing chief reliance on forcing a build-up in their offensive combat might. To conceal this, U.S. ruling circles have taken the path of activating ideological diversions and expanding the psychological warfare against the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. In unison with its Peking yes-men, the West's propaganda machine is intensively attempting to form a totally distorted, hostile impression of Soviet foreign policy and is spreading preposterous fabrications about the so-called "Soviet military threat."

In the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "To World Parliaments and Peoples," adopted at its 5th Session, 10th Convocation in June of this year, a worthy rebuke is given to such false fabrications. "The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declares: The Soviet Union threatens no one nor is striving for a confrontation with a single state in the West or the East," states this appeal. "The Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking military superiority. It has not been and will not be the initiator of new spirals in the arms race. There is no kind of weapon which it would not agree to restrict or ban on a mutual basis, through agreement with other states."

At the same time, the imperialists are stepping up their military preparations more and more. For example, while the United States of America spent \$221 billion in the five-year period of 1956-1960, in 1982 alone the Pentagon plans to appropriate more than \$226 billion! In just the upcoming five years (1982-1986) the United States intends to spend \$1.5 trillion for military needs. These record sums will go primarily toward the accelerated development of new kinds of strategic nuclear weapons, for purposes of achieving military superiority over the USSR, for creating new military blocs, bases and airfields near the socialist countries, for supporting reactionary regimes, for intimidation of peoples freed from colonial dependence and for fanning new centers of military conflict.



The United States is intensively shoving its partners in the North Atlantic Alliance toward vigorous militaristic preparations. The NATO Council session held in Rome 4-5 May 1981 at the ministers of foreign affairs level planned the next steps for strengthening the offensive combat might of this aggressive bloc. Under pressure from Washington, NATO leaders are striving to station American medium-range nuclear missiles, which represent a serious threat to peace on the continent, in western Europe no matter what.

Peking's foreign policy continues to be directed toward complicating interstate relations, and it closely adjoins the politics of the most reactionary imperialist circles. Its basis consists of the expansionistic, great-power aspirations of China's present leaders.

Under conditions of the sharp aggravation of the state of affairs in the world through the fault of imperialism and its accomplices, our party is taking steps to reinforce national defenses further, and it is placing high demands on the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces. As pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the international situation obligates us to do this. It is the duty of Soviet military personnel to justify the CPSU Central Committee's confidence expressed at the party congress that the Motherland's defenders will continue to stand reliably on guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

The task of further increasing national defenses is being accomplished along many directions. Special attention is being given by the CPSU Central Committee, the CC Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally to a steady improvement in combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces and to providing them with everything necessary for repulsing an attack by any aggressor and decisively routing him.

Our Army and Navy's combat might restrains the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and thus helps the party conduct a peaceloving foreign policy course and defend the state interests of the USSR and fraternal countries of socialism. This is why it is especially important today that, from the first days of service, every private and seaman clearly realizes his missions, takes an active part in learning military affairs and persistently develops in himself the qualities of a capable and courageous defender of our Motherland.

It should be noted further that the CPSU's chief demand on the Soviet Armed Forces is to be in a state of supreme vigilance and constant readiness to rebuff any aggression. Their high combat readiness is a most important factor for ensuring the building of communism in the USSR, preserving peace and preventing war. At the same time, it is one of the chief indicators of the level of combat and political training. Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that "... enormous efforts and physical input of the people to outfit the Army, the awareness, combat schooling and discipline of all service personnel, the art of command personnel in command and control and much more is concentrated as in a focal point in the combat readiness of troops. In the final account, this is the crown of troop combat proficiency in peacetime and the key to victory in war" ("Leninskiy kursom", Vol. 2, p 49).

It should be stressed that combat readiness of the subunit, unit or ship depends on each soldier's training and how responsibly he regards his duties. The private, seaman, sergeant and petty officer must have a good understanding of his

duty to the Motherland and be capable of repulsing an attack by her enemies at any cost. Here it is apropos to give concrete examples of successful fulfillment of combat and political training plans and socialist pledges by personnel of the sub-unit, unit or ship. It is desirable to remind the audience that summer combat training is in full swing in the Army and Navy. It is being held under the sign of struggle by Soviet military personnel for further increases in the effectiveness and quality of military labor. They see in this the chief condition for successful fulfillment of the missions for the Armed Forces stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, tasks of the present training year, as well as tasks of the new stage of socialist competition being conducted under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!"

During the summer training period, which is filled with exercises, flights, deployments, missile launches and firings, unit and ship personnel persistently perfect field, air, sea and missile schooling, and raise vigilance and combat readiness. Each military person is faced with the task of reinforcing successes and attaining higher goals in combat proficiency. To this end one has to recall firmly everything he is taught by the commander, turn more often to the experience of his best colleagues and endeavor to adopt the most advanced techniques and methods of acting under various conditions of warfare.

The requirement of learning what is necessary in war must become a tested rule in combat training. The personnel's capability to make full use of the combat capabilities of modern equipment and weapons; to endure long physical loads during operations at night, in the mountains, in the desert, in the tundra and under other geographic and climatic conditions; and to achieve success in a fight against a strong, technically well outfitted enemy--this is what must be constantly the focus of attention of the personnel.

The level of the personnel's tactical weapons and technical training is one of the most important indicators of training effectiveness and quality. It is determined by the ability to hit targets at maximum ranges, with the first round, launch or pass. It is therefore important for the private or seaman to master to perfection both the primary and related specialties and for complete interchangeability to be assured in squads, crews and teams.

Effectiveness of the training process is inconceivable without maintaining exemplary order, efficiency and discipline in all areas and at all levels. The law of life of every unit or ship must be steadfast observance of regulation requirements, precise organization of troop duties and fulfillment of class schedules and combat and political training plans and programs. Each military collective must struggle to create that moral atmosphere which would preclude any deviations from regulation procedures.

A necessary condition for successful performance of missions facing the Army and Navy forces is the further development of socialist competition, which in its very essence is based on people's high awareness and initiative. It is this initiative, as noted at the 26th party congress, which helps uncover and set in motion the unused reserves and to increase the effectiveness and quality of work.

Success of the matter in the strenuous days of summer training will be determined largely by the level of party-political work in units and aboard ships. Every

party and Komsomol member is called upon to set a personal example in service and in studying materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is the chief task of party-political work to mobilize the personnel for mastery of the ideological-theoretical and spiritual riches of congress resolutions and for their implementation. It is a matter of honor for privates and seamen to gain a deep understanding of the complexity and acuteness of the present-day international situation, heated up by the imperialists and their minions, to regard one's military duty with high political awareness, and to be always on guard.

In completing presentation of material on the topic, it should be emphasized that the basis of the Soviet Armed Forces' defensive might is the Communist Party's tested leadership of them. Headed by the Leninist Party and linked inseparably with the people, our Army and Navy always have been and remain a true guardian over the achievements of the Great October. Soviet soldiers, rallied closely about the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, are full of resolve to give all their strength, knowledge and energy to the implementation of historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to strengthening the defenses of their Motherland and to raising the vigilance and combat readiness of their Armed Forces.

/In the hours of independent work/ students study Lenin's work "Report of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars on Foreign and Domestic Policy of 22 December" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol. 42, pp 130-131); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report entitled "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Upcoming Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 19-31, 67); "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] (Chapter 5); Chapter 4 of the political study text "Na strazhe Rodiny" [Guarding the Motherland] (Voyenizdat, 1978).

/In the first seminar (in the discussion)/ it is recommended that the following questions be discussed: 1. What basic steps were taken by the CPSU and Soviet government to strengthen the Army and Navy in the first postwar years? 2. Creation of Soviet nuclear missile weapons is the USSR's retaliatory measure responding to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. 3. Further improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces.

/In the second seminar (in the discussion)/ the following questions also should be examined: 1. Party concern for training military cadres and for further increase in the effectiveness of party-political work. 2. Wherein is the aggressive essence of contemporary imperialism and the forces of international reaction displayed? 3. What tasks for Soviet military personnel stem from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress for further strengthening national defenses and increasing the Army and Navy's combat might?

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## AIR FORCES

### AVIATION DAY: MATERIAL FOR TALKS AND REPORTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 17-22

[Material for talks and reports on USSR Air Fleet Day: "Our Calendar: Powerful Wings of the Soviet Power"]

[Excerpts] This year USSR Air Fleet Day will be celebrated in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle for implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for successful fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Soviet citizens are concentrating efforts on making fuller use of the capacities of developed socialism for strengthening our Motherland's economic and defense might and for bettering the people's welfare. Armed Forces personnel recognize with all their hearts their personal participation in the party's great achievements and their high responsibility for fulfilling an honorable constitutional duty of defending the socialist homeland reliably and being in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The national holiday of USSR Air Fleet Day has become a traditional review of the achievements of Soviet aviation and successes of scientists, designers and workers of the aviation industry, military aviators and DOSAAF members.

The grand combat path of the Soviet eagles is inseparable from the heroic history of our people and their valorous Armed Forces. The creation and development of our Motherland's aviation are linked directly with the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Credit goes to him for fundamental decisions on organizing the Air Fleet of the Land of Soviets, in which he saw not only an important form of transportation and a means of communication under peaceful conditions, but also a powerful force in armed struggle against the foe. [Portion not translated pertained to history of Soviet aviation from the first days of Soviet power to the end of World War II.]

The great victory won by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party convincingly demonstrated the indisputable advantages of socialism and the invincible force of our social and state system and of the ideas of communism.

Despite the calculations of bourgeois strategists, the Soviet Union emerged from the war even stronger. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, our people performed the exploit of the rebirth of the national economy. A developed

socialist society has been built in our country. The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union determined the new horizons of the building of communism. To make the plans a reality, it is necessary to create favorable foreign political conditions for this. The party views the accomplishment of creative tasks in a close tie with the unrelenting and purposeful struggle for peace and for assuring the security of peoples.

Soviet citizens and the entire world public paid special attention to the presentation by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 5th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation; and the USSR Supreme Soviet's Address to world parliaments and peoples. These documents assume great importance at a moment when the situation in the world is becoming seriously complicated.

The bellicose militaristic circles headed by American imperialism have unfolded an arms race unprecedented in scale. They are evading talks on restraining the process of armament, on eliminating centers of conflict and on a peaceful solution of thorny international problems. Their feverish militaristic activity is aimed at achieving military superiority over socialist countries, primarily the USSR, and dictating their will to freedom-loving peoples. The Chinese, hegemonists whose hostile policy toward the Soviet Union is becoming ever more malicious and dangerous to the cause of peace, are acting as one with the imperialist reaction.

Peace is being threatened, and threatened seriously. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his presentation at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "Now, today, we must do everything to block the path of those who love unlimited arms and military adventures."

Together with fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union is conducting a daily struggle against the threat of a new world war and for strengthening a relaxation of international tensions. The vitally important interests of all peoples on the planet require the transition in international politics to a reasonable, realistic path of talks on the basis of equal rights and rejection of attempts to disrupt the established military balance. The comprehensive program of constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at preserving the peace and deepening detente, advanced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, is aimed specifically at this.

"We are not adherents of the arms race, we are its enemies," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the ceremony opening the memorial complex in the city of Kiev. "We could find a very different use for those funds which it is devouring. But if we are forced, we will find a swift and effective response to any challenge of bellicose imperialism. For it is our primary and most sacred duty to ensure the security of our country and of its allies and provide a reliable peace for the Soviet people."

Not for a single day do the Communist Party and Soviet government lose sight of matters of strengthening the country's defensive might or the combat might of our Armed Forces. As pointed out by CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, the achievements of developed socialism and successes of the economic, social-political and spiritual development of Soviet society permit maintaining national defenses and the combat might of the Armed Forces at the proper level.

The Air Force rose to a qualitatively new level thanks to the steadfast concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government for strengthening national defenses. It is outfitted with the most up-to-date equipment and weapons. Aviation embodies, as it were, the homeland's might and the high level of Soviet science and technology. The present-day development of aviation is characterized by the extensive use of achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, continuous qualitative changes and improvements in aviation technology, and an increase in the effectiveness of the methods and forms of its combat employment. With great striking power, it is capable of affecting the course and outcome of major operations both in land and sea theaters of military operations.

Missile-armed aircraft comprise the basis of the Air Force's might. These are sophisticated combat complexes with high flying and tactical qualities, with missile, bomb and cannon weaponry, with electronic sighting and navigation equipment, and with automated control systems. The aviation missiles of the modern warplanes, including those with nuclear arming, allow hitting enemy targets without entering the system coverage of his air defense weapons. Multipurpose fighting machines with variable geometry wings and vertical take-off and landing craft have been created and made operational.

As Air Force units and combined units received new equipment, military aviation acquired qualities so necessary for successful operation such as an all-weather capability, year-around combat employment, and the capability to provide and maintain air supremacy, to support ground forces and to accomplish many other difficult missions.

Front aviation is of great importance. Outfitted with supersonic, all-weather fighters, fighter-bombers, reconnaissance aircraft as well as combat and transport helicopters, front aviation is capable of successfully combating enemy aviation, accomplishing reliable support to ground and naval forces and performing other missions using conventional or nuclear means of destruction.

As military transport aviation units received aircraft of greater cargo capacity into the inventory, it became possible for the air movement of combined-arms units and combined units at full strength with combat equipment over considerable distances and to support troop maneuver.

Contemporary helicopters are a powerful combat means which can hit tanks, missile launchers and artillery mounts, destroy personnel and knock out airfields and other targets.

Air defense aviation, intended for destruction of air attack forces, chiefly on distant approaches to screened targets, is a maneuverable branch of the National Air Defense Forces. It has in the inventory aviation systems capable of intercepting and destroying enemy aircraft in any altitude range and under all weather conditions.

The combat capabilities of naval aviation continue to grow as it augments the force and might of the Navy. Together with submarines, naval aviation presently is the chief striking force of the modern naval forces. Its basis comprises maritime missile-armed and ASW aircraft and ship-based aircraft and helicopters with powerful means of warfare.



Soviet aviation is the cradle of cosmonautics. This year our country celebrated the 20th anniversary of the first space flight in the world, made by USSR citizen and pilot Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, with great successes. The development of space served to strengthen even more the cooperation of countries of socialism. Emissaries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania participated in the flights together with Soviet cosmonauts. Results of the flights are the property of all participants of the "Intercosmos" program and their common contribution to the cause of scientific-technical progress. They serve as indisputable proof of the high level of native science and technology and the might of the creative forces of socialism.

On the holiday Air Force personnel reaffirm their deep gratitude to the Communist Party for the paternal concern for strengthening our aviation's might and respond to this with strenuous military work and a comprehensive increase in vigilance and combat readiness. Results of daily combat training, the experience of exercises which have been held and results of inspections show persuasively that military aviators have a good understanding of the importance and responsibility of missions facing them and are sparing no effort for their full and high-quality accomplishment. A high communist conviction and utter dedication to the party and people are displayed in their daily selfless work. Party members set the example in training and service. They are the combat nucleus which solidifies military collectives and mobilizes personnel for achieving high indicators in combat and political training and in strengthening military discipline.

The ranks of otlichniki, rated specialists, masters of combat application, pilots and navigator-snipers are multiplying in the widespread competition under the motto "For high combat readiness and firm military order!" More and more outstanding aviation units and subunits are appearing. The best indicators in the year of the 26th party congress were achieved by military collectives where comrades V. Antonets, V. Belostotskiy, P. Ivanov, S. Sedov, N. Toptun, A. Shestakov, V. Yatsenko and others are serving.

The guards bomber aviation regiment commanded by Lt Col V. Rodionov, initiator of socialist competition in the Air Force, achieved high indicators. All the commanders of missile-armed airships here are first-class pilots and over 70 percent of technicians and mechanics are first or second-class specialists. The regiment achieved an average score of 4.7 for the primary types of combat application. Successes in combat and political training in the regiment became possible above all thanks to the planned organization of the training process and the purposeful, coordinated work of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations aimed at the comprehensive training and indoctrination of personnel, an increase in competition effectiveness, and the persistent and consistent implementation of Leninist principles of its organization.

A persistent struggle is under way in units and military educational institutions for military aviators to master the sophisticated aviation equipment, for full development of its combat capabilities, for building up efforts aimed at increasing the air and tactical schooling of flight crews and developing their combat activeness.

The present-day aviators are worthy successors to the frontlinesmen's combat glory. They show allegiance to heroic traditions in daily military work. Each



flight aboard a modern jet aircraft is a test of the airman's moral-combat and psychological qualities. The aviators display high schooling, self-control, courage, valor and ideological maturity in difficult situations. The names of brave pilots G. Yelisseyev, B. Ryabtsev, B. Kapustin, Yu. Yanov, Yu. Solopov and P. Shklyaruka are widely known. They demonstrated high moral-political, combat and psychological qualities at critical moments of training flights.

V. Kazantsev, a party member and instructor pilot first class, performed a heroic exploit. The unexpected occurred as he returned to the airfield after an ordinary flight: His aircraft collided with a flock of birds. Engine thrust fell and the fighter began to lose altitude. Viktor Mikhaylovich could have abandoned the distressed aircraft and carried out the command from the ground for ejecting, but the structures of a plant settlement gleamed below. The fighter "stretched" beyond the settlement and fell in a field thanks to the proficiency and will of the pilot. Maj V. Kazantsev was awarded the Order of Red Star posthumously on 9 March 1981 by Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for courage and valor displayed in performing military duty.

The Soviet people also can take pride in such true sons of theirs as HSU Maj V. Shcherbakov. He showed courage, faultless flying proficiency and high psychological steadfastness more than once in performing assigned missions. It was about such people as V. Shcherbakov and many others that the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev sounded from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Now it is the sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes who are in the ranks of the Motherland's defenders. They have not gone through the severe tests which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers, but they are true to the heroic traditions of our Army and our people. And each time the interests of national security and defense of peace require it, when it becomes necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier stands before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist, ready to overcome all difficulties."

In fulfilling requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU CC Decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations of Air Force combined units and units focus attention on the integrated accomplishment of ideological indoctrination missions, and they develop and implement concrete steps aimed at improving the training process and strengthening the indoctrinational role of military service and the personnel's everyday routine and leisure time.

Officers N. Vasil'yev, I. Konstantinov, K. Kuksa, V. Malyshev and others have proven themselves to be capable organizers of party-political work. The majority of them are pilots and navigators of a high qualification, which permits them to delve into the training process thoroughly and knowledgeably and to carry on the political and military indoctrination of personnel capably. A unity of word and deed is typical of them. They remember firmly that no matter what position the leader holds, he is obligated to raise political conditioning constantly, to be the example for subordinates in service and everyday life and to show party concern for bringing up ideologically steadfast, capable and courageous airmen.

The party and government highly esteem the valorous work of military aviators. Many of the leading commanders and political workers, pilots, navigators,

engineers, technicians, and specialists of rear services and communications have been recognized with governmental awards. The best officers have been given honorary titles such as Honored Military Pilot of the USSR or Honored Military Navigator of the USSR.

USSR Air Fleet Day also is being celebrated worthily by toilers of the Orders of Lenin and October Revolution Civil Aviation, which took shape, matured and improved along with the entire country. Its history is a reflection of the historic stages of revolutionary rejuvenation of the homeland of October. It made a worthy contribution to the cause of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Twenty thousand civil aviation pilots were sent directly into aviation units. Over 2.8 million passengers were carried, including wounded fighting men and commanders.

Civil aviation has been transformed into a highly developed sector of the national economy equipped with first-rate equipment. It successfully performs the missions assigned it of carrying passengers and cargoes, gives much assistance to agriculture and medicine and is widely used in protecting forest resources and in geological survey work. The length of Aeroflot's airroutes already has exceeded a million kilometers. Today they link more than 3,600 cities and populated points in the country and 105 cities in 85 countries around the world.

Each year Aeroflot's services are used by practically every third resident of the Soviet Union. Over the last five years it has carried 14 million tons of urgent national economic cargoes and mail. The network of air terminals and agencies and air ticket sales points is constantly expanding. Electronics is being introduced widely and a program is being implemented for automating air traffic control at airports with intensive air connections.

Inspired by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Aeroflot toilers are full of resolve to fulfill the planning quotas for 1981 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole successfully.

The order-bearing All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy has a great role to play in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth, in preparing it for military service and in developing technical sports. The USSR DOSAAF implements in practice Lenin's behests on the nationwide character of defense of the socialist homeland, and it serves as a true assistant and reliable reserve for our Motherland's Armed Forces.

In celebrating the national holiday of USSR Air Fleet Day, military aviators are imbued even more deeply with a sense of high personal responsibility for fulfilling their patriotic and international duty. Uplifted by the Communist Party's concern and in a single combat formation with the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces and armies of Warsaw Pact member nations, they are always ready to come to the defense of their homeland and the great achievements of socialism.

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## GROUND FORCES

### OFFICERS DISCIPLINED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) p 96

[Article: "In the Wake of Unpublished Letters"]

[Text] A letter was received by the editors of KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL from the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Military Commissariat of the city of Leningrad. It told of instances of violations of legality and the procedure of performing watch duty, and abuses of official position committed by some military commissariat workers.

The letter was sent to the Ground Forces Political Directorate for a check. As reported by Deputy Chief of Political Directorate Maj Gen A. Klyuyev, certain facts given in the letter were confirmed. Driver Ignat'yev of the taxi motor pool, called up on the registration notice, repaired a special vehicle of the military commissariat illegally for an entire month and was issued a certificate by Capt V. Maksimov that he had taken a 60-day training course. There also was an incident where Capt P. Ostapets was absent from the military commissariat on personal affairs when he was a duty officer. The check revealed serious deficiencies in accounting and storage of registration notice and memorandum forms, stamps and seal of the military commissariat.

Rayon military commissar Col A. Levpes was strictly cautioned for the deficiencies allowed. Capt Maksimov received disciplinary punishment: He was cautioned about incomplete conformity to service. Capt Ostapets was cautioned about incomplete conformity to service and was held liable by the party.

Steps were taken to remedy the deficiencies, improve political indoctrination work and strengthen military and labor discipline in the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Military Commissariat.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### WARRANT OFFICER TRAINING IN THE BALTIC FLEET

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 14, Jul 81 (signed to press 3 Jul 81) pp 31-37

[Article by Vice Adm I. Alikov, member of military council, chief of political directorate of Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "Problems of Training and Military Indoctrination: Elevate the Role and Authority of Warrant Officers"]

[Text] The party's cadre policy is a powerful lever by means of which it affects the course of social development. The 26th CPSU Congress outlined specific steps to ensure that all sectors of party, state, economic, cultural indoctrination and social work are headed by politically mature, knowledgeable, capable organizers.

The party also gives unremitting attention to the comprehensive training of military cadres. The decision for setting up the institution of warrant officers in the Army and Navy played an important role among the steps taken by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government for further improving the make-up of military cadres. Introduction of this institution was caused by the interests of Armed Forces' combat readiness and the needs of their contemporary status and prospects for development.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 24 December 1980, which established the military ranks of senior warrant officer in addition to present ranks and the insignia corresponding to these military ranks, as well as the USSR Council of Ministers decree on a partial change in the procedure of warrant officer military service, were yet another proof of the constant concern shown by the Communist Party and Soviet government for strengthening the Armed Forces and elevating the role and authority of this category of command cadres.

In the Baltic Fleet as everywhere in the Armed Forces, warrant officers make a tangible contribution to personnel training and indoctrination and to strengthening military discipline. Having chosen for themselves the profession of defenders of the socialist homeland voluntarily, at the call of their hearts, they conscientiously fulfill requirements of the USSR Constitution and of the oath and regulations, and worthily continue the grand combat traditions of the Armed Forces. The majority of them are people who are politically mature, genuine experts in weapons and equipment, capable indoctrinators, and reliable assistants to officers in the struggle to implement resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and demands of the USSR Minister of Defense for further increasing the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training, vigilance, and combat readiness. And the honor equals the work, as they say. In recent times alone warrant

officers [michman] V. Volkov and A. Golivets and warrant officers [praporshchik] A. Kashkin, N. Maksimov and many others were given state awards in our fleet.

The practice of fleet life provides much proof of how significant a role warrant officers play in the training and indoctrination process, especially in mastering weapons and equipment, preparing personnel for modern warfare and maintaining regulation order.

At one time, for example, things were not going well in the sonar team aboard the large ASW ship "Obraztsovyy." The specialized schooling of some of the personnel in it was poor and discipline left much to be desired. An ASW ship, as well as any unit or subunit, cannot be considered sufficiently combat effective without well trained specialists. But then WO [michman] V. Gamotskiy, a master of combat qualification, took over the team and in a short time the situation here changed for the better. The team leader precisely arranged the conduct of specialty classes and practices and passed on his own abundant experience generously to the navymen. He worked individually and patiently with those who deviated from regulation requirements. The warrant officer's detailed knowledge, methods proficiency, faultless service, and ability to arrange relationships with subordinates properly and to find a reasonable combination of exactingness toward them and concern for them permitted the creation of a healthy moral atmosphere and a situation of comradeship and mutual help in the collective.

The team won the title of outstanding for the 26th party congress. Now it has personnel who have served 1½-2 years and have a first class rating, and the young seamen have mastered techniques of working with equipment at the second class level. The crew of the "Obraztsovyy" recently accomplished an ASW mission under very difficult conditions. Thanks to the sonarmen's skill in rapidly establishing and reliably maintaining contact with a submarine, the commanding officer skillfully built up the practice battle. The difficult duel was crowned with a total victory for the ASW personnel.

It must be said that other warrant officers aboard this ship, both experienced and young ones, serve conscientiously, justify their calling, and do much to elevate the navymen's combat schooling and high-quality fulfillment of training plans. It stands to reason that this is no accident. The commander, political officer, and party and Komsomol organizations give constant attention to their political, military-technical and moral growth and use various forms and methods of indoctrinational work to develop their feelings of pride for their calling and a feeling of responsibility for performance of military duty. This is aided in particular by regular warrant officer meetings held aboard ship to discuss their personal example in service, training and discipline. Their reports on raising their ideological and theoretical level are heard at sessions of the party bureau and the Komsomol committee.

Or take, for example, Sr WO [praporshchik] I. Krivenko, commander of an outstanding frogman subunit of a naval infantry unit. He and his subordinates perform all training and combat missions only with high quality. A recognized master of his work, Party Member Krivenko has disarmed over 15,000 mines, aviation bombs and artillery rounds left in the ground and under water from the past war. He has been awarded the medals "For Combat Merit" and "For Distinction in Military Service" second class and the badge "For Mine Clearing" for the courage, bravery and capable actions in performing difficult and dangerous combat engineer work.

Sr WO Krivenko has an understanding not only of equipment, but of people as well. He knows them and understands them and is able to find an approach to every seaman. The fact that there have been no violations of military discipline in the collective for a long while indicates how effectively he indoctrinates subordinates. The mine specialists love and respect their commander. Subunit party members elected Krivenko the party group organizer.

One can see such highly trained warrant officers as V. Gamotskiy and I. Krivenko aboard every ship and in every unit. A system for their selection, training and indoctrination and for developing their high moral-political and combat qualities meeting party requirements for military cadres has taken shape in the years which followed the adoption of the institution of warrant officers in the Army and Navy.

The professional maturity of warrant officers, as well as all command personnel, is manifested above all in their unwavering ideological conviction, utter devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and our socialist Motherland, and a clear understanding of their personal responsibility for assuring its security and defending its state interests. This also presumes an outstanding military-technical training, detailed knowledge of one's specialty, weapons and equipment, and faultless discipline and execution. A warrant officer also has to have high command qualities, which are reflected in organizational and pedagogic skills, in the ability to lead subordinates confidently in any situation, to accomplish missions of training and indoctrination in an indivisible unity, and to see that the personnel perform the duties assigned them strictly and precisely.

The fleet military council and political directorate, commanders, political entities, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations of units and combined units show constant concern for establishing and developing all these qualities in warrant officers. Military council sessions periodically examine issues involving the selection, training and indoctrination of warrant officers. One of them, for example, analyzed the training quality of this category of cadres in the warrant officer school and the technicians' school, and the work of commanders, political officers, staffs and personnel entities in selecting seamen and first-term petty officers and sergeants for training. The military council gave its approval to the coordination of training plans in schools preparing warrant officers aimed at intensifying cadets' methods training; and the work of those party member-managers who perform preliminary explanatory work with personnel best trained in the military-technical sense and most disciplined and, as a result of this, fill authorized warrant officer positions from their own resources. And to the contrary, there was strict condemnation of the practice of taking a light approach to such an important matter, and of parasitic sentiments of some commanders resulting in people with poor political, job and moral qualities being called up from the reserve to serve as warrant officers on their initiative and servicemen with poor specialized training or who have committed amoral acts being sent for training.

In adopting decrees aimed at improving warrant officer training, the military council focuses the attention of commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations each time on the need for resolving matters of their training and political, military and moral indoctrination as a complex. The party demands that we take such an approach to working with cadres. It is dictated by the complex nature of the task of maintaining high combat readiness of naval forces.



Thanks to the paternal concern of the party and its Central Committee, the fleet now has the most up-to-date ships, aircraft, equipment and weapons, which embody the latest achievements of our science. It is our duty to master this powerful combat technology to perfection. Now, at a time when a portion of the personnel is replaced twice a year and first-term specialists are fully renewed every three years, and when the subunits quite often are commanded by young officers who are yesterday's school graduates, the warrant officers perform an important role in the navy's rapid and thorough mastery of weapons and equipment. This is why the fleet military council requires commanders, political officers and staffs to achieve a situation where warrant officers are masters of combat qualification, where they are used to head special training groups on a mandatory basis, and where all of them master contemporary methodology of training and indoctrinating subordinates.

It should be noted that attention has been stepped up in recent times in units and aboard ships toward the special and military-technical training of warrant officers. Each of them is made aware of a unique long-range plan which clearly notes when he has the right to take the test for first class specialist or master or when he must confirm his rating. With the help of party and Komsomol organizations, commanders unfold competition for achieving these goals. The most experienced warrant officers are assigned to young warrant officers for assisting in their training. Staff officers and flag specialists at training center facilities hold courses with their subordinate warrant officers during which they go into matters of the design and operation of weapons and equipment. The method of having warrant officers master equipment on their own under individual planning assignments, which has become widespread, also produces rather good results. It stands to reason that this is with proper supervision and checks by commanders of the scope and depth of the knowledge they gain independently.

We try to use all means of agitation and propaganda to develop a desire in this category of command cadres to become masters of military affairs. We use the fleet newspaper and leaflets published by the political directorate to popularize genuine experts of weapons and equipment, people who are vivid and original and who have their own professional signature, such as WO [sailor] S. Tatishchev. He has specialized knowledge at the engineer level and has mastered the surface-to-air missile [SAM] system to perfection. He made a number of rationalization proposals which allowed a substantial increase in the equipment's combat capabilities and the reliability of its operation. It is said in the surface combatant force that if equipment has been prepared and checked by WO Tatishchev, there need be no doubt that it will not let you down during firing and the missile launch will be sniperlike.

But it is not enough for a warrant officer to be only a good specialist. His rapid development as a commander is of exceptionally great importance. This is a more complex process than mastery of equipment and weapons. It requires common efforts by commanders, political officers, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations for arming warrant officers with the ability of directing their entrusted subunits in a qualified manner, with the methodology of effectively holding classes, practices and exercises, and with practical skills of political and military indoctrination of subordinates and the organization of socialist competition.

Just what is being done for this purpose? Guided by demands of the USSR Minister of Defense, the fleet staff and the commanders and staffs of units and subunits

are seeking to improve planned command training of warrant officers. Training methods courses, seminars and demonstration classes are held with them, during which they augment their pedagogic and methods knowledge and learn the art of organizational and indoctrinational work and the intelligent application of rights granted by the regulations following the example of foremost crew and team leaders. Exactingness has been raised toward the direct and immediate superiors of warrant officers, and their work of establishing and developing command qualities in subordinates is being evaluated more strictly. Using such forms of agitprop work with this category of cadres as an exchange of experience, theoretical and practical science conferences, lectures, briefings and individual interviews, the political entities and party and Komsomol organizations are attempting to make the warrant officers aware of party demands on the work style of management cadres and help them assimilate the principles of military pedagogics and psychology and of military and political indoctrination.

The command development and responsible attitude of warrant officers toward the performance of their official duty is predetermined largely by their political maturity. Bearing this in mind, the political directorate gives very thorough attention to ideological-theoretical conditioning and the development of sociopolitical activeness of this category of cadres. Working aboard ships and in units and combined units, political directorate officers constantly analyze the status of political training in warrant officer groups and of political indoctrination work with them, and they determine and implement specific steps for a further increase in their quality and effectiveness. In particular, we succeeded in seeing that officers who were best trained in the theoretical and methods sense were assigned as warrant officer political study group instructors and that party member-managers made presentations to the students of these groups more regularly. Many ship and unit party and Komsomol organizations began to be more objective in ensuring personal example in training, service and discipline of warrant officers who are party and Komsomol members and to include them more persistently in social work. The political directorate published a pamphlet entitled "Constant Attention Toward Warrant Officers," which generalized the work experience of commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations involving the ideological conditioning of this category of cadres and gave recommendations on conducting political indoctrination activities.

The efforts of the fleet military council, political directorate and staff aimed at improving the professional training of warrant officers are producing certain results. There has been a noticeable increase in the sense of responsibility of commanders and political officers for their selection, training and indoctrination. For example, command training with warrant officers in the surface combatant unit is organized in a differentiated manner, with consideration of their term of service, educational level and specialty. Each month here there is a warrant officer day, during which its participants learn the methodology of organizing classes and indoctrinational work with subordinates, learn to organize socialist competition, become familiar with principles of pedagogics and psychology, and where masters of military affairs share experience. Questions of warrant officer political and moral growth also are being resolved thoughtfully in this collective. Lectures and briefings are given for them regularly on materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the party's domestic and foreign policy. Some of them work in political study groups, others in the university of Marxism-Leninism and

still others in the evening school of general education. Over half of the warrant officers are students in the university of culture under the officers' club, and many take part in amateur activities. The majority of them are included in active party and Komsomol work, and they themselves carry the party word to the military masses. It is fully natural that almost all warrant officers in the unit set the example in training, service and discipline.

The political department of unit "X" works objectively to increase the quality of warrant officer political training, primarily by improving work with propagandists. All instructors in the warrant officer political study groups here are party members and have a higher education, and 75 percent of them completed the university of Marxism-Leninism. During the winter training period political department workers attended lectures and seminars in all the groups and arranged a demonstration class for the group instructors, which was conducted by Capt-Lt G. Gorlach, one of the best non-T/O&E propagandists. A report was heard in the party organizations from every other group instructor. The discussion was about raising the ideological-theoretical and methods level of classes. Party activists achieved a situation where all warrant officer-party members have independent work plans to expand their political horizons and for the study and propaganda of materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. Two-thirds of the warrant officers received an outstanding grade and one-third a good grade in final classes for the winter training period. The detailed political knowledge of the majority of them is converted into convictions and embodied in their actions--zealous performance of official duty and capable indoctrination of subordinates.

Many commanders and political officers have begun to devote more attention to the moral indoctrination of warrant officers and to regard their personal affairs and organization of leisure time more solicitously. Issues concerning the norms of observing socialist morality and the culture of conduct in everyday life are being brought up more often at warrant officer meetings. The heads of the outstanding unit in which Officer A. Belyayev serves merit a good word in this respect in particular. Exemplary order is maintained here on the grounds of the military post and in the living and working spaces. There is an excellent library, and a gymnasium has been built through the efforts of the personnel. Interesting mass culture and athletic activities are held during hours of leisure. There is obviously a direct link between the genuine concern for everyday life and the fact that there have been no infractions of military discipline for a long while among warrant officers in the collective.

The problem of warrant officer professional training is complex and many-sided. It is not always decided as we would have liked it in all matters in the fleet. Some units and ships have serious omissions in training and indoctrination of this category of military cadres. As a result, some warrant officers have poor political and specialized training, have a careless attitude toward performance of official duties and violate military discipline. For example, the military council lodges justified complaints against the heads of military collectives in which officers I. Zakharevich and V. Ivauli serve. Specialized training has been neglected in the first collective. The command element sets vague tasks for the warrant officers, does not plan for the long term in their military technical growth, and does not exercise proper supervision over their independent work. There is not a single master of military affairs among the warrant officers here, and none of them have made a socialist pledge to achieve this title. The party organization also is performing incomplete work here. It examines questions of



warrant officer training and indoctrination extremely rarely and it has only one warrant officer who is a CPSU member in its make-up.

Ideological-political indoctrination of warrant officers is arranged in an unsatisfactory manner in the other collective. Some of them demonstrated superficial knowledge in a final inspection and had lesson plans that were two or three years old. It is understandable that such an attitude toward political training has a negative effect on the students' service and discipline as well.

The work of a number of party and Komsomol organizations involving the development of warrant officers' high political, job and moral qualities requires considerable improvement. The party layer among this category of cadres remains very small aboard some ships and in some units. Party and Komsomol committees and bureaus here have not yet learned to work genuinely with them, especially with the young party members and those who recently joined the Komsomol, and they adhere to the principle of so-called general inclusion, although it is quite clear that the approach cannot be identical to indoctrinating a warrant officer who has served 15-20 years and one who has just joined the ship.

Many reserves and capacities remain unused in the moral indoctrination of warrant officers. The enormous indoctrinational force of socialist competition and the abundant capabilities of fleet officers' clubs, other clubs, libraries, and museums and rooms of combat glory for developing in warrant officers an active position in life, their desire to follow the norms of communist morality everywhere and in everything, and a feeling of militant irreconcilability toward phenomena alien to that morality such as drunkenness, money-grubbing, an unconscientious attitude toward social obligation and a gap between word and deed still are not always realized.

Individual work remains a weak spot in places. This is shown eloquently by the sad incident which involved WO M. Yamchuk. He had served in the fleet for a long while and was an exemplary military party member. Then he began to violate military discipline systematically. He was held strictly liable by the party and a warrant officer comrades' court of honor petitioned to release Yamchuk to the reserve for discrediting the title of serviceman.

We are not about to give excuses for Yamchuk. He himself above all is guilty for what happened. But had he been under continuous supervision and always in the field of view of the commander and party organization, the sad finale could have been averted. By the way, other warrant officers in this unit also made serious mistakes in service and in behavior in everyday life, but the leaders still did not find time to work with them individually.

It must be admitted that commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol activists in a number of other military collectives as well do not always hold a frank discussion with warrant officers about how they are arranging their lives in off-duty time, whether or not they attend theaters or whether or not they read books. The fact is that even a simple review of the reader's card in the library can tell a great deal about a person's spiritual make-up and hobbies. It must not be forgotten that young warrant officers need both comradely sympathy and friendly advice on many everyday matters.

In short, many bottlenecks and unresolved problems are cropping up in the training and indoctrination of warrant officers. We see them, know them and take steps to remedy the deficiencies and reasons for them. Taking advantage of experience already gained and learning lessons from negative phenomena, the fleet military council and political directorate will be persistent in improving work with warrant officers in the spirit of guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress for training and indoctrinating cadres.

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